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PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

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
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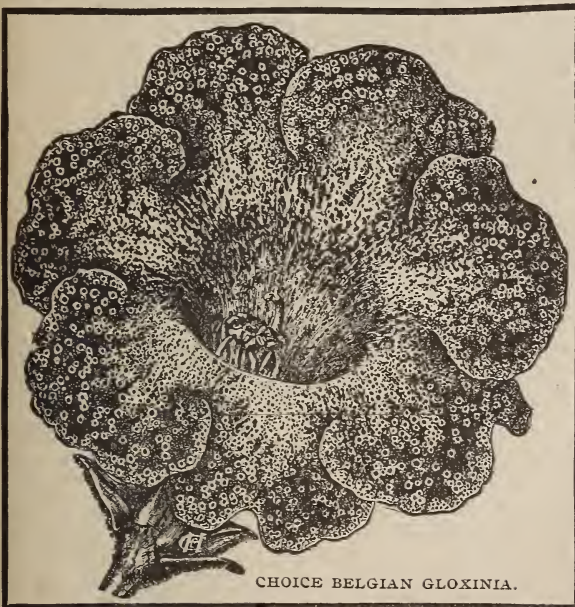
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 This is a rare opportunity to get a fine lot of Gloxinias and Tuberous Begonias at a big bargain. Don't let it pass unheeded. Address,

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PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF FLORICULTURE

Vol. XLIII. July, 1907. No. 7.

TO THE EVENING PRIMROSE

Oh lovely flower of palest, purest gold;
The loveliest tint of yellow in the world!
In the sunlight all thy flowers sweet are furled,
And not one petal pale wilt thou unfold.
But when the moon rides through the midnight skies,
Then all thy blossoms tremble, open wide,
To grace the fields and many a lone wayside,
With thy many wide, pale, starry eyes.
Thou art all fresh and sweet and filled with dew,
Thou dost love the moon like the ocean tides.
And all who would thy glorious beauty see,
Must walk at night when the grass is wet with dew,
For when the golden sun out heavenward glides,
No glorious Primrose flowers will welcome thee.
Erie Co., Pa. Lillie Ripley.

TWO LOVELY NATIVE FLOWERS.

TWO Native flowers of more than ordinary beauty are shown in the little sketch on this page. Those at the base are of Bird's-foot Violet, so called because the leaves

are parted into narrow segments, and have a fancied resemblance to the foot of a bird. Its scientific name is *Viola pedata*. It is very dwarf, not more than three or four inches in height, but in a favorable situation the little plants become globular clumps of rich, gracefully formed flowers, mostly light blue, but often showing velvety purple banner petals, sometimes attractively recurved. There are varieties also almost white with dark banner petals, and striped with dark banners. This Violet abounds on slaty, spouty hill-sides that become very dry in summer. Such places seem to exactly suit its requirements. It is, however, easily transplanted from its native haunts, and in a dry, sandy garden bed it seems entirely at home.



BIRD'S-FOOT VIOLET AND CYPRIPEDIUM ACAULE.

The other flower illustrated is *Cypripedium acaule*, a terrestrial Orchid abundantly found on northern hill-sides in Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Early in the spring two broad, crimped plantain-like leaves appear, from the center of which a strong stalk pushes up to a height of nine or ten inches, bearing at its summit a drooping, yellowish-white flower with a rose or carmine cheek. In size it is as large as a small hen's-egg, and in fancy the form is that of a footless duck hanging by its bill (see sketch). The plant is readily transplanted, but will endure the winter only in sandy soil where the drainage is thorough, and where a covering of leaves is given to protect it from wind and storm and cold in winter. In a cool plant-room it never fails to winter safely, and with proper care will bloom almost every spring. In some sections it is called Lady's Slipper, and in some Noah's Ark.

Both of these flowers bloom at the same time, and late in May and June are special attractions upon the mountain sides of the Eastern States, in sections favorable to their growth. They are among the most chaste and beautiful of wild flowers, and well deserve all the praise and admiration given them.

Violets.—the lovely Violet, Mrs. Campbell, blooms well in a frame in winter. Set the plants where they are to bloom during this month, if not earlier, and put a glass frame over them early in October. The frame may be two feet high at the rear, having a good slope forward. The plants should be well cultivated. Usually no water will be required until the latter part of winter, and but few dead leaves will appear. Plants are but little care and bloom well under this treatment.

Park's Floral Magazine.

A Monthly. Entirely Floral.

Geo. W. Park, Editor and Publisher.
LaPARK, LANCASTER CO., PA.

CIRCULATION.—The actual circulation, proven when required, is 450,000 copies monthly. No free distribution to promiscuous lists of names. Advertising offices 150 Nassau St. N. Y., also Chicago, Boston, Cleveland and Des Moines, The Fisher Special Agency, Managers, to whom all communications about advertising should be addressed.

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THE EDITOR invites correspondence with all who love and cultivate flowers.

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JULY, 1907.

Circulation Bulletin.

Number of copies printed of Park's Floral Magazine, as indicated by press counters, for June, 455,730.

Number of copies mailed of Park's Floral Magazine, as indicated by Postoffice receipts, for June, 452,867.

EDITORIAL

About Hydrangeas.—The Chinese Hydrangea when well grown is elegant as a specimen, and makes a fine show in a tub on the lawn. It thrives either in sun or partial shade, and likes an abundance of water while growing and blooming. If you want pink flowers apply once a week moderately strong manure-water. If you prefer blue flowers strictly avoid manure-water and use instead applications of alum-water, and stir some iron filings into the soil. Remove any suckers that appear while the clusters are developing. After the flowers become shabby cut the stem close to the ground, and new shoots will soon spring up. Winter in a frost-proof place, watering sparingly. In spring cut the shoots back to an eye, and the new growth will be shorter and develop much larger clusters of flowers.

Abutilon Thompsoni plena.—A sister describes this Abutilon as follows:

"It is the most beautiful of Abutilons, far ahead of Souv. de Bonn or Savitzii. It is robust, tree-like, with large, maple-like leaves, five inches across, and blotched green and yellow with many intermediate shades, no two leaves being alike. The flowers are orange, veined with red, and double."—L. M., Oreg.

This handsome old variety of Abutilon is again becoming popular, and those who purchase plants will make no mistake in securing it. It can be obtained from many of our local florists.

FREESIA CULTURE.

FREESIAS have been grown to over two feet in height, each pot displaying thirty or more fine clusters of bloom, by treating the bulbs as follows:

Well-ripened bulbs are secured early in August, and each dozen is given a 6-inch or 7-inch pot. The soil should be composed of fibrous loam two parts, woods earth and sand one part, and ashes, and well-decayed manure one part. Mix thoroughly, and let stand for a few days. Put a layer of broken crock in the bottom, then fill till within an inch of the top with the compost, firm moderately, and press the bulbs in, covering with a half-inch layer of the compost, coarsely sifted.



After potting water freely and set the pots on a layer of coal ashes in a cold frame in a place protected from the hot sun. When the bulbs become active give air freely, and water copiously as needed. In about six weeks after potting, the plants should be ready to remove to their winter quarters. Give plenty of sun and air, and encourage a sturdy growth by applications of drainage from the stable. This liquid fertilizer should be diluted at first, but increased in strength till the buds develop, when fertilizing should cease, and only clear water applied as needed. Keep the plants in a cool place, and avoid direct sunshine while blooming. After blooming water alternately with clear water and manure water, and give strong sunshine till the foliage ripens, then set in a sunny frame and withhold water. In July shake the bulbs out and keep in a paper bag till potting time.

A Tribute to Cydonia Japonica.—Speaking of the great Ohio River flood, which inundated and nearly ruined her garden, Mrs. Ada Gist, of Letart, W. Va., paid the following tribute to her specimen plant of Cydonia Japonica:

Chief among my hardy shrubs there is a Japan Quince (Cydonia) which is a wonderful bush to bloom. It was in full leaf and splendid bloom when the waters came and submerged it, and after a cold bath of several days duration it emerged from the waters—and gentle rains came and washed it, and soft breezes swept through it, and there it stood in triumph—regardless alike of frost, cold, snow, rain, wind and floods. There it stood rejoicing in its glistening leaves and glowing scarlet flowers. Some of its branches are from four to ten feet high.

A Beautiful Shrub.—Genista Andreaea is perhaps the most beautiful of the Brooms. It is propagated from seeds, which should be soaked for a day in hot water, before sowing. The plants will soon attain blooming size, and the clusters of crimson and gold, pea-like flowers appear throughout summer in great profusion. It is a shrub rarely met with, but deserves a place in every collection. The seeds are usually sold at 5 cents per packet.

SOME POISONOUS PLANTS.

THIS is the subject of an interesting article by a correspondent of the English Journal of Horticulture, which reads as follows:

Many of our prominent garden subjects possess poisonous properties entirely unsuspected by the average gardener. In some cases all parts of the plants are injurious. In others it may be only the seeds, leaves, or roots. *Primula obconica* is to many persons the cause of more or less severe attacks of poisoning, in the shape of rashes and swellings on the hands and arms, much resembling the effects caused by the common stinging nettle. The leaves of various *Anemones* are highly poisonous, those of *Anemone japonica* being especially so. The juice of *A. ranunculoides* is used for poisoning arrows in certain parts of Eastern Siberia; a powerful drug is obtained from various portions of *Helleborus niger*; the dangers arising from the use of the *Aconite* are well known; the roots are liable to be mistaken for Horse-radish, and should in no account be planted in close proximity to vegetables. In color, the root of the *Aconite* is brown, and that of Horse-radish a pale yellow. The blue *Aconitum napellus* is one of the most dangerous plants in cultivation; persons who have eaten of this have developed a form of insanity, and some species have been used by natives in India to poison wells. The seeds of *Delphinium ajacis* are very injurious. Most of the Poppies contain narcotic properties of the Opium Poppy of the East to a greater or lesser extent. *Papaver somniferum*, or Opium Poppy, is cultivated in this country, the Opium being contained in the whitish juice of the capsule. The petals, also, are laden with the poison and should on no account be placed in the mouth. The seeds and rhizomes of *Viola odorata* or Sweet Violets are poisonous, although a distillation of the leaves has been pronounced a palliative and even a cure for the dreaded cancer. The effects of *Lobelia erinus* seeds are stated to resemble *Belladonna* poisoning. Corms of *Cyclamen persicum* are deadly to a degree, acting as an emetic, and dangerous illness has followed the consumption of portions of the corms. The properties of nicotine, well known as a virulent poison, are contained in the leaves of the various kinds of *Nicotiana* grown in this country.

Narcissus bulbosus must be placed in the danger list. *N. poeticus* is probably the most injurious, the scent of the blooms possessing a principle liable to cause illness if much inhaled. Lily of the Valley blooms should never be placed in any number in bed-rooms for the same reason. Only a short time since a case of illness from this cause was published in the Press. Few persons are likely to be tempted to experiment with the evil smelling bulbs of Crown Imperials (*Fritillaria imperialis*); they contain enough poison to cause serious injury. Gardeners working amongst the different varieties of *Rhus* should always take the precaution to wear leather gloves. The common *Laburnum vulgare* or Golden Chain is another deadly poison, fatal illness being the result of children eating the seeds and pods. The flowers of *Wistaria sinensis*, and all parts of *Daphne mezereum*, are injurious. From the bark of the latter is obtained a powerful drug, much used in medicine. The leaves and flowers of *Nerium* are fatal to animal life, and the scent of the blooms, if much inhaled, will cause serious illness. *Kalmia latifolia* is one of the most virulent evergreen shrubs cultivated in our gardens; the flesh of game birds that have fed on this shrub should never be partaken of.—C. H.

Ixias.—These little bulbous flowers are regarded by some as valuable as *Freesias*. They are of various bright colors, and a dozen or more bulbs should be placed in a shallow, eight-inch pan of leaf-mould and sand. The plants resent a stiff, tenacious clay soil. Get and plant the bulbs as early in autumn as they can be procured, and treat them just as you would treat *Freesias*. Avoid over-potting.

CULTURE OF PHYLLOCACTUSES.

GERMAN FLORISTS are very successful cultivators of these plants, and the treatment given them is thus described: The growing season is from April till September. Repot as soon as growth begins, using a compost of loam, peat, rotted manure and sand. Shift small plants liberally, but larger plants shift into pots only a size larger. Pot-bound plants bloom most freely, and large specimens should be shifted only once in three years. Shade from bright sun for a few days after repotting, and keep well watered. Warm, bright sunshine is necessary to their free growth. Afterward give more air and full sunlight exposure to ripen the plant. Water very sparingly in winter, and give a temperature not below 50 degrees. Never turn the plants to give a new exposure. Trim off shriveled parts in the spring.

Cyclamen after Blooming.—After blooming let the plants remain for a while, then set the pots out on the north side of the wall, or where they will be shaded from the hot sun, and water only enough to keep the plants from shriveling up. After resting for several weeks new growth will begin to appear, when watering should be gradually resumed, and a few days later take the plants out, shake off the old soil and repot in fresh soil, using pots an inch larger than the ones from which the plants were taken. Rotted sods, leaf-mold with sand, and well decayed cow manure make a fertile and suitable compost. Pot firmly and after watering thoroughly set them in the window where they are to bloom, shading till the plants become established. While growing never let the plants suffer from want of water. Keep the atmosphere moist, and set the plants upon a moist base, as sphagnum or wet sand; syringe often to keep down spiders.

Marguerite Pest.—The larva of an insect which lays its eggs upon the leaves of the Marguerite Daisy, tunnels through the leaf beneath the epidermis, leaving a white mark through the leaf. As soon as a leaf shows this mark remove and burn it. If this means were generally adopted the pest would soon cease to be troublesome. The same method is recommended in treating other leaf-miners.

Chinese Lantern Plant.—*Physalis Franchetti*, known as the Chinese Lantern Plant, is of easy culture, and in a sunny bed produces wreaths of showy lanterns of a lovely vermilion color. When cut and dried in the shade they are fine for winter decorations. The plants are hardy and make their appearance in the garden every season.

Begonia Gloire de Lorraine.—After blooming cut the plants of this *Begonia* back moderately and place in a warm moist temperature. In two months they will again bloom almost as freely as before.

EDITORIAL LETTER.



Y DEAR Floral Friends:— How cool and tardy this season has been. Today (June 12) the air is so chilly that an overcoat seems comfortable out-doors, and the home is unpleasant without artificial heat. Such weather prevailed throughout the spring, and its continuation into the summer has greatly retarded the development of trees, plants and flowers. The sweet Locust bloom is now only beginning to perfume the air, and herbaceous perennials that were in their beauty on May 30, last year, are just now becoming attractive. Let us look at a few of these.

I want you to notice those two long rows of *Hemerocallis Dumortieri*, a foot high, which are a dense, graceful mass of gold and green, exciting the admiration of all who pass. The plants are perfectly hardy, and when once started will take care of themselves, though they well reward a little care. The buds are brown, and the open flowers are rich golden yellow. They are borne in terminal clusters among the narrow, handsome foliage, and as the buds develop in succession the plants remain for a long time in bloom.



H. DUMORTIERI.

Just back of the handsome *H. Dumortieri* you will notice the well known Lemon Lily, the loose clusters of buds, and flowers held on naked stems a foot or more above the foliage. It is known as *Hemerocallis flava*. The flowers are larger than those of *H. Dumortieri*, more open, and emit a richer perfume, but are not produced in such great abundance. The color is a clear, lemon yellow. Like the other it is perfectly hardy, grows and blooms well every season, and makes a fine display in a clump. A mass of this so-called Lily, with a border of *H. Dumortieri* would be beautiful, showy and fragrant, and could not but prove pleasing and satisfactory.



HEMEROCALLIS FLAVA.

Here is a big bed of blue German Iris. How numerous and fragrant are the big showy flowers, and how exquisite they are in form and texture. You will notice the standards are delicately crimped, giving them a fringed

effect, and the color a clear, light blue, while the broad showy falls are darker, with bases almost white, distinctly penciled violet, and showing a central setting of orange-tinted



GERMAN IRIS.

fringe, very delicate and pretty. Above each fall is a stamen, guarded by the arching pistil segment. A wise provision of Nature is shown by the fact that at the base of the fall is a honey gland, which tempts the bees to penetrate between the fall and the pistil segment, thus carrying the pollen or dust from the anther, and fertilizing the pistil while entering. Get an Iris flower and examine it for yourself. It is interesting.

Do you see that big showy clump of white and violet bloom in the distant bed? It is of Sweet Rocket. The plants, three feet or more tall, are of the common varieties, and those around of the Dwarf sorts. Now the



SWEET ROCKET.

breeze wafts this way, and you note the delicious fragrance it bears. Just Sweet Rocket! It's a common thing, often found growing by the way-side, but it blooms earlier than perennial Phlox, and is quite as attractive and beautiful, and much sweeter. The plants grow readily from seeds. If seed-bearing is prevented by cutting the tops back the plants will bloom more or less throughout the season.

Near the group of Sweet Rocket you see a lovely sheet of rich green bespangled with exquisite little fringed flowers of a dazzling pinkish red, with a narrow dark zone surrounded by small silvery spots. That is *Dianthus cruentus*, mostly known in catalogues as *D. atrococcineus*. The plants all grow of even height, stand erect, and are delicate and graceful. As the plants grow they fork at every joint, and each branch bears a bud or flower, the buds opening in succession. The bloom is thus prolonged, and as the flowers open in daytime and close at night, avoiding the night chills, each one lasts for several days. For a border or mass, as well as an effective edging this pink is of surpassing beauty. The species is found in Southern Europe. Plants are easily grown from seeds, and last for years. It is truly a valuable garden perennial.



DIANTHUS CRUENTUS.

Not far from the little *Dianthus* are a few showy plants of *Salvia prætensis*. See what long, handsome spikes of blue flowers each plant displays. The leaves are wrinkled, and have a crimped edge. Some of the lower ones are slightly lobed. The flowers are dark violet blue, borne in whorls of four, and very showy. This is a desirable hardy perennial, and readily grown from seeds. Placed in a row or clump or even when grown as single specimens, this *Salvia* is attractive, and it appears well for several weeks. The plants are perfectly hardy



SALVIA PRÆTENSIS.

and will grow and bloom for years, if given a modicum of care.

As we pass out of the garden observe the tall, blooming plants of *Centaurea cyanus*, the Bachelor's Button. Some of the flowers are white with pink eye, some pink, some light blue with dark eye, some deep blue, some dark violet, some variegated. (See flowers grouped around initial letter at beginning of this article.) Both single and double forms are represented, and the latter seems to be the most showy. A bachelor looking at and admiring these flowers the other day, however, told me that he liked the old-fashioned single "buttons" the best. It may not be generally known that this *Centaurea* is the most suitable of flowers for a button-hole, as it can be carried for a day or more after cutting without showing any signs of withering. The bright blue Emperor William is the finest for this purpose, the color being rich and beautiful.

Florally yours,
The Editor.

La Park, Pa., June 12, 1907.

Poultry Manure.—Before applying poultry manure to plants pile it up with soil, lime, sand and ashes, and let it lie to the weather for several weeks, then work it over several times at intervals of a week. The fertilizer thus prepared is still quite strong, and should be applied judiciously. Poultry manure applied freely without compounding will ruin most of the plants cultivated in the garden.

Watering Begonias.—A subscriber in Kansas asks if Begonias need much water. She has found that Geraniums must be watered copious and often. She is informed that Begonias need as much water as Geraniums, at least while the plants are active. Give the plants good drainage, porous soil, and partial shade during midday, and never let them suffer for want of water.

Polygonum Multiflorum.—This is a hardy herbaceous perennial vine, highly recommended by the English florists, for a trellis or the pillar of a porch. It attains fifteen feet in height, and becomes a mass of delicate white bloom.

ASPARAGUS OR LACE FERN.

THIS is the name often given to *Asparagus plumosus*. When the plants seem inclined to make one long vine, rather than a bushy growth, nip out the centre when the shoots attain the height of a foot or eighteen inches. Sprouts will then appear from the roots or the nodes of the stem. If a plant fails to grow satisfactorily shift it into a larger pot, and add porous, fibrous loam for the new roots to penetrate. The great beauty of this exquisite foliage plant warrants all the care that can be bestowed upon it. It is really one of the most charming of foliage house plants, and should be one of the first chosen. It has no enemies; its culture is simple, and its propagation is readily effected by seeds, which come up with certainty after they have been in the ground for from three to four weeks.

Roses.—If you wish Roses for the open ground set them out at once, as soon as purchased. If set during the spring or summer months they will become established before winter, and a slight protection, as a board frame around the bed, to ward off cold winds, also a layer of coal-ashes two inches deep over the bed, with some dense, leafless brush covering all, will mostly prove ample protection. In the south the plants may be set during the autumn, but at the north the less hardy kinds will not endure the winter if set late in the season. Avoid trying to winter plants in pots in the cellar if possible. In many instances the experiment is not successful.

Marguerite Carnations.—A sister from California writes:

Dear Mr. Editor:—Growing in my yard is a lot of Marguerite Carnations, raised from your seeds last year, and they are finer this year than they were last year. There are so many different colors, and the flowers are larger and finer in every way than those raised from my high-priced plants purchased from the florist. My seedling plants all came from two 3-cent papers of seeds.

It is not yet too late to sow seeds of the Marguerite Carnation, either for winter blooming in pots, or to remain out-doors to bloom early next season. The flowers deserve to be generally cultivated.

Mildew.—The Crimson Rambler and some other Roses are occasionally subject to mildew. The common remedy is to dust a mixture of equal parts fresh slaked lime and flowers of sulphur over the foliage, using a porous sack as a dust-bag, thus distributing the material evenly and thinly. A liberal dressing of the same mixture stirred into the surface soil about the plant will also prove beneficial in warding off the attack of mildew.

Brugmansia suaveolens.—A lady from Illinois has a plant called Wedding Bell, which bears long, creamy, velvety blooms, trumpet-shaped and very sweet-scented. The leaves are broad and coarse. She wants to know its scientific name. It is doubtless *Brugmansia (Datura) suaveolens*.

CHILDREN'S LETTER.



MY DEAR CHILDREN:—While the birds are singing and the dew drops sparkling this lovely June morning let us take a walk down the path by the mill race. How delightful is the landscape, and how cheerily the sparkling water dances and sings as it skips from rock to rock over its rough barrier. Even the tall, plummy grasses that line the water's edge seem happy as they wave to and fro, and the deep, glowing crimson Poppies that shake and nod among the grasses seem to glow in the bright and showy colors in which they are arrayed. But why should not all Nature smile and rejoice! This is June, the month of Iris and Columbine and Roses, the month of fragrant Clover fields and waving Wheat fields and blooming Tulip trees. With all the cheer and beauty around us who would not be glad and happy.

But stop! Can it be possible that here in the thicket by the path some bird or little animal has met death, and its body is filling the air with obnoxious odors? Let us see. Shall we look for a carcass or a flower? Well, this is the month of the Carrion Flower, as well as the Rose, and a little investigation reveals its hiding place. In the dense branches of the Cockspur Thorn, hiding away as if afraid to be seen, we find the offensive bloom. They are green with little brownish anthers, and borne in globular clusters upon a long stem which springs from the vine just above a leaf. The clusters are neat and pretty, but oh, the smell—a complete representation of the offensive odor of a carrion.



FLOWER CLUSTER.

But see how beautiful is the vine! It grows robustly, has graceful and exquisitely formed leaves, and the long-stemmed flower clusters appear at almost every leaf. When young the leaves are a shining green, but as they get older they lose their luster, while the ribs become more prominent. The leaf-stem is flattened where it attaches to the stock, very much like the Rose leaf, but in most cases the little projections of this



PLANT.

flattened part, as found in the Rose, are lengthened into a long tendril in this plant, one on each side of the leaf-stem. By this means the vine climbs, often reaching fifteen or twenty

feet high. The vine branches freely, the branch issuing from between the leaf-stem and the flower-stem, and hence it becomes a dense growth, making a fine display of beautiful foliage.

The artist has given us a fair representation of the flower cluster, and also of the berry-cluster which succeeds the flowers. The berries become of a beautiful bluish-black color as they ripen in autumn.

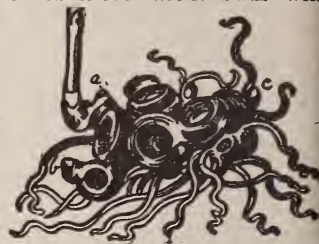


BERRY CLUSTER.

The general appearance of the vine is also shown in the little drawing.

But what kind of a root does such a vigorous vine spring from? Is it a bulb, or a tuber, or a cluster of fleshy fibers? Let us dig it up and see. Why, how deep it is! The big mattock is sunk almost to the handle to get beneath. Here it is, and after washing the soil away the artist will make a drawing of it. See what a Solomon's Seal-like root it is. It is seven years old, as indicated by the various hollow crowns. Each year a vine pushes up, and each year a scar is left on the roots. How queer. The little protuberances a, b, c, are buds for future development.

One or another of these latent buds will develop another spring. The fleshy roots are also perennial, and serve to nourish and develop the mother tuber. Propagation is evidently chiefly from seeds, which the berry contains, as a plant does not spread freely.



ROOTS.

Dear children, what a great artisan is Nature, and what a variety of curious things is wrought from the soil. Here is a vine with a peculiar root, and a peculiar flower, and it doubtless has a peculiar mission. Some of its family are used in compounding medicines, but this plant, *Smilax herbacea*, is only valuable as an ornamental vine, so far as known. It thrives in a deep, rich soil and rather dense shade, and except when in bloom, it would be prized as a trellis or arbor vine.

Your friend,
La Park, Pa., June 13, 1907.

The Editor.

Sow Perennials this Month.—

Those who have neglected to start Perennial seeds earlier, should bear in mind that it is not too late to sow them this month. If sown now and the bed cared for till the seeds germinate and the little plants become established, they will endure the winter, and most of them will bloom beautifully next season. Perennial Peas and Perennial Poppies sometimes fail to bloom till the third season, but under favorable conditions nearly all other sorts bloom well the next season if started in July. Try it.

HOME OF THE FLOWERS.

THE wild flowers of south Arkansas are very abundant, and many of them more beautiful than most cultivated ones.

The yellow Jasmine, an evergreen vine, grows to the top of quite large trees. It is ornamental at all times, but when loaded with its deliciously fragrant blossoms, it is indeed beautiful. The flowers are a little larger than a Morning Glory, and a fine, clear, canary yellow. I have often wondered why florists do not keep this vine in stock.

[NOTE:—I have repeatedly tried to propagate and grow this vine, but without much success. It does not thrive under cultivation.—Ed.]

Another vine, the Woodbine, so called, is not quite evergreen. It has a bright red, long, tube-shaped flower, not sweet.

[NOTE:—This is probably *Bignonia cupreolata*.]

This is the natural home of the Wistaria, Virginia Creeper, and many other vines, ornamental, but with less conspicuous blossoms. Among these is a handsome, broad-leaved evergreen vine, called the Bamboo.

The Holly, Dog-wood, Red-bud and the Tulip trees serve to brighten the forests in spring.

Among shrubs, perhaps the most noticeable are species of Honeysuckle, or hardy Azalia. The tall-growing kind has its habitat in low, marshy places. Its immense clusters of flowers are a fine shade of pink, and delightfully fragrant. The low-growing sort, which is found in the highlands, is snow-white, and even sweeter than the pink variety.

Another shrub that attracts considerable attention is variously called White Ash, White Fringe and Grandsire-gray-beard. It is said to possess the peculiar property of keeping away rattle snakes. It is claimed that a rattler, if surrounded by a circle of twigs, will starve to death rather than crawl over them. Doubtless a mere superstitious idea; yet many people in that part of the country plant this shrub in their door-yards, claiming that the beauty of its flowers well repays them, aside from its magical power over rattle snakes.

Space would fail me even to enumerate the many other fine kinds of wild shrubs, vines, trees, annuals, bulbs, etc., which have their congenial home in this locality, not to mention the various wild fruits, Blackberry, Dewberry, Gooseberry, Huckleberry, Papaws, Plums, Haws, red and black Persimmons, Grapes, Muscadines, etc. As is natural to suppose, cultivated flowers flourish remarkably well, also, although it is a veritable paradise, both for the florist, and for the botanist as well.

Mrs. M. J. Ross.

Southern Arkansas, April 20, 1907.

Mignonette for Winter.—I have a pot of Mignonette in bloom that is a joy. The plant came up in the garden during the fall, self-sown. I tucked it into a five-inch pot. It never knew the difference, and has been in bloom since Christmas. It is just lovely. Mignonette is going to be one of my "must haves", but I cannot grow it from seeds sown in a pot. It gets too lanky. Mrs. W. M. R.

Miller Co., Ark., Feb. 19, 1907.

WHITE PLUMBAGO.

A WHITE flowering Plumbago proved a source of pleasure to me all through the season just passed. It began to bloom as soon as it was brought up from the cellar, late in April, and was constantly in bloom from that time on until injured by a severe frost on the 10th of October.

This plant grew in a 10-inch pot; the branches were three feet long; two or three, perhaps, a little longer, and others not quite so long, and they were terminated with a cluster of clear, white flowers, which were very much like the white Perennial Phlox. The stems were not quite so stiff, nor the flowers so crowded as in those of the Phlox. The stems were more graceful, and the flowers more delicately arranged than in those of the Phlox, hence they were more elegant for floral designs.

Ada Gist.

Mason Co., W. Va., Oct. 17, 1906.

Allspice.—The Pimento, or Allspice, is cultivated in the West Indies and Jamaica. The plants come to maturity in about seven years, and usually grow to a height of about thirty feet. The trunk is straight and covered with a very smooth brown bark. The leaves vary in size and shape, but are always of a shining green color. During July and August the tree is full of very fragrant, small, white blossoms. The berries are picked while green, for if left on the tree until ripe, they lose their pungent taste. The green berries are exposed to the sun until they turn a reddish brown, and when perfectly dry are put in bags and casks for exportation. The odor and taste of the Pimento berries are thought to resemble a combination of those of Cinnamon, Cloves and Nutmeg; hence the familiar name "Allspice." Lizzie Mowen.

Allen Co., Ohio.

Primroses.—I am very fond of Primroses. For the past year I have been growing seeds to get the different varieties, and have some very fine plants of Obconica. I have several kinds growing now. A few days ago a plant wagon passed my door and I rushed out to secure a large-flowered Chinese Primrose, never looking at the leaves. But such flowers! When I came in I found it an exact duplicate of my Obconica. I never can find fault with having too many of such beauties. If you can have but a few plants be sure and have Primroses.

Mrs. B.

Cheshire Co., N. Y.

Wonder Lemon.—I have a wonder Lemon right now that is a beauty. But I feel sorry for the tree. It is full of buds again. The fruit is unusually large. I have given the tree no special care, but to keep it clean, well watered, and warm. I have it in a fish pail, a little smaller than a water pail, and have not repotted for two years. A little added earth once, and a little ammonia water twice, and wash water a few times, is all the fertilizer I have used for about six months. I never let it suffer for clean luke-warm water.

Mrs. I. M. Grath.

Wanatah, Ind

THE MIRACLE OF THE GARDEN.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, when an old man, is said to have made a flower garden in order to see if it would attract such birds and insects as had interested him in childhood.

M. A. R.

"It is long," an old man said,
As he shook his hoary head,
"Since I've seen a humming bird,
Or the hum of bees have heard;
Since I've watched a butterfly
Flit in glorious beauty by.

"I am growing old, it seems,
And would dream again such dreams
As I dreamed in glad childhood,
When the world was fair and good,
When I loved to watch each day
Things that now have passed away.

"Oft I wonder in the night
Why such things have taken flight;
Wonder if they really were,
Or if fancy did so stir
Such imaginings in me,
I saw what none others see.

"But since I think of it now,
There were Roses on a bough;
There were Lillies by the walk,
Each upon a slender stalk;
There were Hollyhocks that grew
By the gate that we passed through.

"And blue Violets in spring
Did so sweet a fragrance fling,
That they scented all the air;
While the Pansies bright and fair,
Knowing well their witchery,
Seemed to lightly laugh at me.

"There were Daisies, golden eyed
(They were always mother's pride),
And a trellis for Sweet Peas
(Grandma's true delight were these),
While all o'er one little bed
Gay Nasturtiums were spread.

"Since the butterflies and bees,
And the humming birds, 'mong these
Moved forever in delight,
It may be they took their flight
Since I have no garden now,
Not a blossom on a bough!

"Ah, I wonder if, with care,
I should make a garden fair,
Planting flowers that would please,
I might get the birds and bees
And the butterflies to come,
As if but returning home?

"Yet I cannot well forget
That the garden old was set
In a village, where was space
For large gardens 'round each place,
And in every one of these
There were nectar factories.

"Now I dwell upon a street,
Where each day a thousand feet
Of my fellowmen go by;
And the sunbeams from the sky
Fall on but few flowers fair,
In or near this city square.

* * * * *

Yet the old man toiled away
In sunshine and showers each day,
Setting plants, with pleasure mild,
He had fancied when a child,
Till about his home there grew
All the old-time flow'rs he knew.

And—oh, wondrous miracle!
Scarce the buds were opened full,
When, as fallen from the skies,
Came bright bees and butterflies,
Came the humming birds, as gay
As he knew in childhoods day.

Newberry Co., S. C. Margaret A. Richard.

NIGHT AND MORNING.

When night came down with tender grace,
And stars gave forth their light,
My hopes lay shattered—in their place
Stalked Ruin's fearful blight.
And grief and pain and carking care
Held sway while hope had fled;
My leaden heart with keen despair
Was filled, and tears unshed.

My aching, blistered eyelids burned,
While fears and vague unrest
Confronted me where'er I turned,
And filled my weary breast.
What use! What use! All efforts vain
With bright hopes trailed in dust,
To struggle on when hope has fled,
And doubt displaces trust.

The pitying stars at length grew pale,
As in the eastern sky;
The rising sunrays flushed the vale,
And mountain turrets high.
With opening day the message came:
"I watched beside the bier—
With breaking heart—of one whose name
To me was ever dear."

"As I my weary vigil kept,
Above that senseless clay,
While others 'round me calmly slept,
The words you once did say,
Remembered in the long, still hours,
Repeated o'er and o'er,
Brought hope and cheer like breath of flowers,
My courage to restore."

Not all in vain my efforts then,
Bright hues my skies assume;
The clouds disperse, and stars again
Dispel the midnight gloom.
With faith and hope to cheer—know we
No honest effort dies;
Its influence spreads o'er land and sea,
And lives beyond the skies.

Lucretia Banks Zastre.

Norfolk Co., Mass., May 31, 1907.

PAST.

The place is sold where my childhood found it,
Years and years ago,
And alien children may play around it,
And its enchantment know;
Yet queen of its kind, my heart has crowned it
That apple-tree so low.

'Twas in the days of a friendship dawning,
And one that was left to grow,
'Twixt me and one in youth's bright morning
So many years ago,
When we sought, all pastimes scorning,
That apple-tree so low.

Up into its boughs, no fear of falling,
Straight up we were wont to go,
And each to each were we gaily calling,
As we darted to and fro;
There was never a chance of its glory palling,
That apple-tree so low.

The day has passed since my summer gladness
Conquered each childish woe,
And the echo of joy is full of sadness
To one who has loved it so;
The thought of it seems a midsummer madness,
That apple-tree so low.

Miss M. S. Wonson.
Essex Co., Mass., Dec. 31, 1906.

SUNSHINE.

How beautiful is the sunshine,
Which streameth o'er the way;
It so fills the soul with music
There comes a cheerful day;
And the little deeds of kindness
A good that we may say
Will fill some soul with sunshine
And make it bright as May.
The effort costs us nothing
But oh, the good 'twill do
As it scatters gloomy shadows
Where all is bright to view.

St. Louis, Mo.

Albert E. Vassar.



THE LARGE-FLOWERED, LONG-SPURRED COLUMBINE.

COLUMBINE (*Aquilegia*) is one of the most hardy, tenacious and beautiful of garden perennials. It embraces many species, and these readily run into varieties, as they hybridize easily. The species are found throughout many countries, and vary much in character and general appearance. The large-flowered, long-spurred kinds, however, are superior as garden plants, as the flowers are produced abundantly upon tall, graceful stems, and make a tasteful show that can hardly be equalled by any other garden perennial during the month of June. The colors range from white through shades of red and blue and yellow, and in many flowers the colors are harmoniously and exquisitely blended. The flowers do not

all develop at once, and hence the blooming season is prolonged for many weeks.

The Columbine is one of the perennials easily raised from seeds. Seeds are sure to germinate in a reasonable time, and the little plants, if slightly shaded, rarely fail to do well the first season, and bloom the second season. The Perennial Poppy, *Anchusa azurea*, *Pyrethrum roseum* and Sweet Rocket may be more gorgeous in appearance, as they flaunt their attractive flowers in the June breeze; but for grace, elegance and æsthetic beauty the large-flowered, long-spurred Columbines, in the numerous colors and varieties, are not surpassed by any other garden perennial. They should be more popular.

PREPARING PLANTS FOR WINTER BLOOMING.

PLANTS for winter blooming should be started now, and pinched into symmetrical shape, but isn't it hard to pinch out a vigorous branch, even if it does improve the shapeliness. Geraniums should be disbudded until in September; and remember the more branches a Geranium has the more blooms there will be. Petunias require quite a lot of pinching back, and so do some varieties of Primroses. Give them small pots.

Chrysanthemums should be in full bud in September; their pinching back is done in early summer. They are so pretty one can never accommodate all they desire to of these plants.

All the pruning Tea Roses require is to cut the flowering branch back several inches. The new growth furnishes the blooms.

If you have a small Oleander cut the shoots back several inches. The new branches start from every trimmed place, and each of these branches will have a large bunch of flowers. A bush thus cut back is a veritable bouquet when in full bloom at two years old.

Emma C.

Vermillion Co., Ind., May 14, 1907.

Swainsonia.—In the Magazine of last December I notice a contributor has black-listed the Red Swainsonia. For two seasons I would have agreed with her, except that mine would neither grow nor bloom. In sheer disgust I turned it out of its pot, intending to pitch it over the fence. I dislike to hurt the flowers, so instead I put it in the ground by the porch, and forgot it. The frost cut it down in November. Early in spring I noticed a lot of shoots poking up. I wondered what they were, but soon found out my Swainsonia was coming up by the dozens. It grew about four feet high, and was one mass of carmine bloom—sprays as long as my finger. It lived out last winter without protection of any kind, but the cats made a play-ground there, and it is no more. Cats and flowers don't go together, though I like cats. The Swainsonia roots as readily as a Rose, under a glass fruit-can, in the garden.

Mrs. W. M. R.

Miller Co., Ark., Feb. 19, 1907.

CARE OF HARDY FERNS.

TO EVERYONE who loves the beautiful green foliage of Ferns I would say, the plants are very easily cared for, if your soil is good garden soil with some fine sand and leaf-mould or well-decayed barnyard fertilizer added. Always keep in mind to sprinkle during the summer. Of all hardy plants I find the Ferns give the most pleasure for the least amount of care, and are so resting to tired nerves. If one has no yard, still there is the north side of the house, or other buildings a box can be fastened to and filled with soil, and the plants can be wintered in the cellar or cool room. I have many varieties, and I have been told by a lady I have known for thirty years, and know her to be a truthful woman, that she saw Ferns in Montana six feet high. I hope the Floral Friends may all have as much success with Ferns as I have.

Mrs. E. J.

Lawrence, Kas., March 14, 1907.

Pittosporum.—*Pittosporum tobira* is a pot shrub which I value very highly because of the beauty and sweetness of its blooms. It has handsome evergreen foliage, and generally blooms during February and March, the flowers being white, of delicate texture, and emitting a delicious odor. I do not know of another plant besides mine in this community, and every person who has seen it in bloom is delighted with it, and indulges in the most enthusiastic words in its praise. It is a plant deserving of more attention.

Mrs. J. Wildman.

Harrison Co., Okla., Sept. 19, 1906.

Pansies in Maine.—I often read letters which say "Pansies will not do well in a sunny bed," etc. Now, in all probability this is true in very warm States, but here in Maine Pansies are at their very best without a bit of shade—at least that has been my experience, and I raise thousands of them each year, having the plants on sale. To be sure they will grow and bloom in shade, but the plants are apt to grow spindling and "leggy", and the blossoms are pale and "floppy" looking when compared with those grown in the sun.

Knox Co., Maine.

Adella F. Veazie.

Darwin Tulips.—I find the Darwin Tulips, while not so showy, vastly more satisfactory than the others. They bloom here in April, on stems nearly two feet high, and stay perfect from a week to ten days. They are certainly more graceful than the gay little Tulips with stems a few inches long that last two or three days. But I love them all.

Mrs. W. M. R.

Miller Co., Ark., Feb. 19, 1907.

Fairy Rose.—A Fairy Rose that I grew from seeds last year is blooming now, and I think it very beautiful. I took the plant to church on Palm and Easter Sundays, and it was admired by everybody.

M. J. Lininger.

Hancock Co., Ill., April 12, 1907.

FLORAL MISCELLANY.

GETTING CORRECT NAMES

SINCE becoming interested in Cacti, although I have always admired them, I find it is almost impossible in getting plants in exchange to ascertain their correct names. Several quite dissimilar may have the same name, and it is so with other plants besides Cacti. Usually every kind of a pot plant is called some sort of a Geranium here, and some that are not pot plants, from some fancied resemblance.

I have devised a plan which proves very helpful to me in learning the correct names, and in hopes the same may prove helpful to others I give it here. I have a blank book, and keep it handy, with a lead pencil attached, and when I read in my Magazine or paper the name of a Cactus, I write it in its proper place in my book. It is better to classify the different families, as it makes it easier to refer to. I write the correct Botanical name, and in parenthesis, the common name, if I know it; if not, I leave a space in parenthesis blank, in which to write the common name when I learn it. If I find I have the kind named I mark it with a star, so I will not make the mistake of sending plants in exchange for such as I already have. This is how the names appear on my book: *Cereus Flagellifemis* (Rat-tail Cactus.)*

A book for Begonias, if one is getting up a collection, could be arranged the same way. I shall prepare one for my odds and ends, for I have quite a variety.

By studying the names of plants in catalogues in connection with their pictures and descriptions, one can get knowledge enough of the different characteristics of the different families of plants to enable them not to make the mistake as a friend of mine did recently. I notice a tall, stately plant resembling a finer strain of *Ricinus*. The stem was like the *Ricinus* in color, the leaves also, though rather finer cut, but it was crowned with a large scarlet blossom fully five inches across resembling somewhat a single Hollyhock. "What is the name of this plant?" I asked, "That is a *Lobelia*" "Why, that doesn't seem possible, as it has not the first characteristics of a *Lobelia*. If I were going to classify this plant, I should say it was some sort of *Hibiscus*." "Oh, that is what it is then", said my friend. "I remember now I sowed some seeds of *Hibiscus* at the same time I sowed my *Lobelia*, and I got the names mixed." And losing her *Lobelias*, she never learned their characteristics at all. But with the slight knowledge of botany I possess I could never mistake a *Hibiscus* of any sort for a *Lobelia*, nor a mallow for a *Geranium*, yet that is what they are called here, "Hollyhock *Geranium*;" The *Hydrangea* is a "Hygeranium"; a variety of *Tradescantia* is called Corn *Geranium*, etc.

The *Callas* are always called Lilies here; so are the Blue Flags. A lady told me she had lots of Lilies to sell; they were "white ones," I went to see them, and they were *Callas*. But the funny part is they think they know.

I was sent a slip of what was called by my friend who sent it "Spider Fern". It was the Umbrella Plant, called here the Umbrella Palm, *Cyperus alternifolius*. I don't know why it should ever be called a Fern.

So, I propose when we write about plants that we give the correct name when possible, as well as the common one. We can then mutually instruct each other.

Alice R. Corson.

Henrico Co., Virginia.

It is *Apios Tuberosa*.—My little girl found a vine along a weedy fence that is a stranger. The leaves are *Wistaria*-like, the flower-clusters about the size of a walnut, the flowers Pea-shaped, scented like *Mignonette*, and of a rosy purple color. It seems to be a desirable vine.

Mrs. Z. M. Rozelle.

Delaware Co., Ind., Sept. 8, 1906.

***Smilax*.**—Last spring I got a three-cent packet of *Smilax* seeds, sowed half, and raised twelve stalks. It is a beautiful pot and trellis plant, but must be sprayed frequently, for the red spider will destroy it in a short time if it is neglected.

Mrs. Ed. Hoffman.

Adams Co. Pa.

DOCTOR'S FOOD TALK

Selection of Food One of the Most Important Acts in Life.

A Mass. doctor says: Our health and physical and mental happiness are so largely under our personal control that the proper selection of food should be, and is one of the most important acts in life.

"On this subject, I may say that I know of no food equal in digestibility, and more powerful in point of nutriment, than the modern Grape-Nuts, four heaping teaspoons of which is sufficient for the cereal part of a meal, and experience demonstrates that the user is perfectly nourished from one meal to another.

"I am convinced that the extensive and general use of high class foods of this character would increase the term of human life, add to the sum total of happiness and very considerably improved society in general. I am free to mention the food, for I personally know of its value."

Grape-Nuts food can be used by babes in arms, or adults. It is ready cooked, can be served instantly, either cold with cream, or with hot water or hot milk poured over.

All sorts of puddings and fancy dishes can be made with Grape-Nuts. The food is concentrated and very economical, for four heaping teaspoons are sufficient for the cereal part of a meal. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

PANSIES IN MAINE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—I must tell you about my success with your Roemer's Pansy collection. Here in Maine we cannot always follow strictly the general directions given for the care of different plants, on account of severity of the climate, so I have ways of my own, and they are generally successful,

I planted the seeds in rows the first of August last year, and labeled each row. By the way tell your patrons that whenever they see a house in the process of shingling, they may watch until the workmen are on the last row at the top of the roof, and they will then see the small end of every shingle cut off from six to eight inches. These ends are the very best material for labels. I always have a peck or more on hand, and split them as I need them, writing the name with a lead pencil. This writing will last a whole year, through all sorts of weather.

Well, my Pansies came up in thick, straight rows, and I kept them free from weeds all the fall; when the ground froze they were nearly all in bud and a few yellow ones had bloomed once. When spring opened I carefully separated them and transplanted them to another bed, and put out my sign, advertising the plants for sale. From that 25 cent package I sold plants enough to buy all my flower seeds for this season—and I have a good many—and had plants enough left for my own use. They were handsome, both the plants and the flowers. The variegated flowers were especially fine, and called forth many exclamations from visitors, most of whom had never seen Pansies of that kind. The yellow ones were as handsome as any I ever saw among high priced plants. They had that thick, velvety texture which is common to the darker Pansies, is seldom seen among light colored ones. I was much pleased with my investment, and shall come again.

My Pansy bed is edged by boards about a foot wide, while the earth comes only a little more than half way to the top. After the ground freezes I scatter leaves over the bed to the depth of about two inches; then I cover the bed with boards, letting them rest on the edges of the edging boards, but never touching the plants. In this way I seldom lose a plant, while my friends mourn nearly every spring about their plants, which have "winter-killed." "I cover them all up so nicely, too," they will say, "and I don't see how any frost could get in."

On making inquiry I almost always find that the covering was done long before the ground froze, and the poor things were literally smothered in great heaps of brush and straw. Now I have learned—or think I have—that any plant which keeps its green leaves all winter, will not bear much covering. It rots and mildews, and when spring opens, the plant, if not already dead, is so feeble and diseased that it soon succumbs to the raw winds and heavy rains. Perhaps a hard-wooded plant, like Honeysuckle, might not be injured. I have never tried such plants, but I speak from my experience with ordinary perennials and biennials, like Pansies, Sweet Williams, etc. Adella F. Veazie.

Knox Co., Me., Nov. 6, 1906.

IRRIGATING SWEET PEAS AND ROSES.

SWEET Peas are great favorites with me. I love to have them on the table every day, not the cheap mixture, but planted each color in a separate row, the best varieties to be obtained. One important thing is to buy seeds and plants of reliable firms. You can't buy the best seeds without paying what they are really worth. I have my ground



prepared. A good plan for growing them is a trench dug, and tile laid the entire length, with a tile set up on the end of each of the rows, for pouring in water each evening. This keeps the roots moist, the trench is filled with good rich loam, the seeds planted, and as they grow they are stuck with small brush at first, and as needed larger brush are put in. You ought to see them grow. Its a grand success, and I cut blooms by the armful, long stems too. Once in a while liquid manure is given, and they are fine. I have a hundred-foot Rose-bed prepared the same way, and there are Roses galore on that bed. Jennie Spencer.

Marion Co., Ill., May 15, 1907.

CLEVER DOCTOR

Cured a 20 Years Trouble Without any Medicine.

A wise Ind. physician cured a 20-years stomach disease without any medicine as his patient tells:

"I had stomach trouble for 20-years, tried doctors' medicines, patent medicines and all simple remedies suggested by my friends but grew worse all the time.

"Finally a doctor who is the most prominent physician in this part of the State told me medicine would do me no good, only irritate my stomach and make it worse—that I must look to diet and quit drinking coffee.

"I cried out in alarm, 'Quit drinking Coffee!' why, 'What will I drink?'"

"'Try Postum,' said the doctor, 'I drink it and you will like it when it is made according to directions, and served with cream, for it is delicious and has none of the bad effects coffee has.'"

"Well that was over two years ago and I am still drinking Postum. My stomach is right again and I know Doctor hit the nail on the head when he decided coffee was the cause of all my trouble. I only wish I had quit it years ago and drank Postum in its place."

Never too late to mend. Ten day's trial of Postum in place of coffee works wonders.

"There's a Reason."

Read the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. Physicians call it "A little health classic."

GREETING TO THE FLOWERS.

Good morning, dear flowers, good morning to you;
I would all the sad ones had center in you.
In winter you brighten, in summer you cheer,
You whisper of heaven, you calm us in fear.
None e're can be lonely, with flowers to tend,
No heart may keep sadness that o'er them can bend.
If, out in the morning, we'er lonely and sad,
We return to our duties both happy and glad.
Thank God for the flowers, the broad, bright world
over,
From stately white Lily to humble green clover;
They bless us and raise us up nearer to God,
And Eden's not lost while remaineth a sod.
Bessie Geoghegan.

San Juan Co., Washington.

MEMORIES TENDER.

Sweet wife, when one of us is gone
Beyond the ken of mortal,
And one stands lonely in the dawn,
And longs for Heaven's portal,
Though death has torn us thus apart,
And filled one soul with sadness,
Some thoughts will thrill the weary heart,
And bring a flood of gladness.

Of songs that we have softly trilled
To many a merry measure,
When home with such content was filled,
We joyed to share each treasure;
Of tender words we oft have said
That made our pathway golden,
Since in the spring of life we wed
And told love's story olden.

Sweet wife, all these, the one bereft
Will hold in memories tender,
And though to earthly trials left
True grace these thoughts will render,
While faith will point to mansions fair
And Heavenly joys supernal,
And tell of one who waits to share
Such wedded bliss eternal.

Bradford Co., Pa. Ruth Raymond.

MAGAZINE APPRECIATED.

Mr. PARK:—I have had your little Magazine most of the time since it began, and I find it very helpful. I want to read the whole before stopping.

Decatur, Ill.

Mrs. C.W. Battles.

Mr. Park:—I have enjoyed reading your Magazine for nearly a year, and look eagerly for it the first of every month.

Aroostook Co., Maine, Jan. 14, 1905.

Mrs. Thos. Gilmour.

Mr. Park:—We have taken your Magazine for about twenty years in our home, and find many useful hints about flowers. Indeed, we cannot do without it.

Mrs. Ada Miller.

Jeff. Co., Pa., Jan. 3, 1907.

Mr. Park:—I think the Magazine is getting better all the time, at least I like it better every time I read it. I take several others but like Park's the best. The only thing I regret is that I did not get it sooner. When I see others say they have been subscriber to it for ten and fifteen years, I always feel sorry for myself. I know I will give up every other paper before it.

Kate Unverferth.

Perry Co., Mo., May 9, 1907.

Aigberth Amaryllis

I offer fine bulbs of this Amaryllis to color at 60 cts. each. I have dark scarlet, salmon, and white, with some light red markings. The flowers of this class are much larger and fuller than those of the A. Johnsoni, while they are quite as easily grown. If selection is left to me I will make the price 50 cts. each or \$5.00 per. dozen. Address.

Geo. W. Park, Lapark, Pa.

Gain a \$155 Course in Music—

for Yourself or for Your
Child by Buying
Your Piano on Our
"One Cost"
System.

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the wholesale
price yourself instead
of paying the dealer's and
the salesman's profits, and
you can have a standard piano
such as you want for your home, and
at the same time, save from the price you
expected to pay for a good piano, not less than
\$155 for a course of music lessons. Write us to-day
and learn how to get a good piano—better, maybe,
than you thought you could afford—and a fine musical edu-
cation for the price you would have to pay your dealer
for the piano alone, or, if you now have a cheap piano,
learn how you can exchange it for a genuine "Wing
Piano." Tear off the coupon on this page and mail
it to us at once. Our Book of Complete Information
about Pianos will make you a better judge and more
competent to examine pianos, no matter where you buy.

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Tell me how I can save the
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—give full information
about Wing Piano
and send your Pi-
ano Book at
no cost
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to me.

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--the piano that fine musicians praise so highly,--that every-
body says has such a pure, rich, mellow tone--the piano
that stamps your home as being well furnished and your
musical taste as being discriminating--you can have one of
these beautiful, rich pianos by buying on our "One Cost"
selling system, at from \$155 to \$200 less than you would
pay a dealer for the same quality. And if you wish, you
can have your piano now and pay for it on easy instalments.

SAYS THE PRESIDENT of HUMBOLDT COLLEGE

(Iowa):—

"The Wing Piano
bought of you is
giving entire satis-
faction. It has a
fullness and richness
of tone that is not
equalled by any other
piano that we
have tried. The
action is perfect
and the appearance
magnificent. . . ."
J. P. Peterson.

Do not buy a piano until you have
learned our "One Cost" system of
saving you the dealer's and sales-
man's commissions. You will be sur-
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good piano—a genuine Wing—when
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profits. Do not examine any pianos
until you have read our book, "Com-
plete Information about Pianos,"
because this book tells you how to
judge a piano—its tone—its action—
its workmanship—its finish. It is
the most comprehensive guide to a
satisfactory piano purchase ever pub-
lished. Tear off the coupon and
mail it to us now.

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Would you buy one if you found
that you could get the celebrated
Wing Piano at a price saving you from \$155 to \$200 on
what you thought you would have to pay for such a make?
Would you buy a good piano—a Wing—in place of your
present one that you may have bought simply because you
thought then you could not afford one like the Wing—if
you found you could exchange direct with us on our "One
Cost" system, at terms astonishing to you? Would you
buy a piano if you found you could get a standard one—a
Wing—with all the qualities that a Wing possessor feels—if
all the pride of ownership that a Wing possessor feels—if
you found you could get such a piano and a fine musical
education for yourself, or for your child, at the same price
your dealer would ask you for an equal quality of piano
alone? Then write us at once about our "One Cost" system
of selling, and we will tell you all about the great Wing
Piano and how we save you enough money to get a fine
musical education. Tear off the coupon and mail it now.

WING & SON, 365-382 West 13th St.
NEW YORK

Manufacturers of the Wing Piano for 39 Years
Founded 1868

Every Known Disease ^{CAN} BE Cured WITHOUT THE USE OF MEDICINE

NATURE'S LAWS ARE EQUAL TO ALL THE NEEDS AND REQUIREMENTS OF MEN,
UNDER ALL CONDITIONS, WHETHER SICK OR WELL.

Magnetism is the substance that furnishes the energy required by Nature to carry on the work of building up the system.

We have discovered this law and have devised a method by which we can flood the whole, or any part of the body with a Magnetic vibration, changing the chemical quality of the blood, creating new life and activity at any point.

In our new book "A Plain Road to Health" we tell you how and why MAGNETISM acts to cure every known disease. In this book we show that MAGNETISM holds the key for the establishing of harmonious vibrations in the system.

We show that MAGNETISM is the only revitalizing agent known to science.

We want to give you all the information and knowledge on the subject that is within our power to give. We want everyone to be made well.

We have demonstrated that more than 75 per cent of all so-called incurable diseases can be cured, with our powerful MAGNETIC SHIELDS.

MAGNETISM never has failed; it never will fail, and it never can fail to give good results, for it is the primal energy in Nature. It is the very substance of all life.

It is no longer a question as to whether MAGNETISM will cure diseases or not; it is simply a question as to whether we are capable of concentrating MAGNETISM in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of the case, as MAGNETISM will give results in proportion to the amount of power used.

We will cite you cases of Paralysis, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Consumption, Locomotor Ataxia, Insanity, Dyspepsia, Nervous Prostration, Tumor, Obesity, and a hundred-and-one other diseases that are called incurable.

We can show you the most incontestable proof that we have cured them. We have cured



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We can show you the most incontestable proof that we have cured them. We have cured patients who have been given up to die, and these people are sound and well to-day.

We are thoroughly imbued with this spirit of healing the sick. We want to cure every living person who is not well.

SUCH EVIDENCE IS INDISPUTABLE.

Extreme Case of Paralysis Speedily Cured.

Dear Mr. Thacher:—

I feel as though I must give my testimonial in hopes that it may induce some poor suffering one afflicted with paralysis to get the Shields and be cured who otherwise would give up in despair and die, for the Shields have saved my life which I believe nothing else could ever have done, for as you said, when I came into your office 11 years ago, a poor wreck of myself, so that I had to be half carried and could not help myself, you were afraid it was too late, but advised that if I was covered up with the Shields that I might yet be saved. You did nearly cover me with the Shields and they did their work. They started the deadened blood and saved my life which must otherwise have been of very short duration, for my bowels and stomach had stopped working entirely for nearly a week. They were the same as dead. I had had the second stroke. The root of the tongue was also totally paralyzed and the eyes were set; could not move them, and the brain was so far gone it felt just like a big basket on my shoulders, and I had to be helped up while the Shields were being put on me for my whole strength had given out and I think you had little hopes of saving me, but you said you would try and only for your timely efforts I would not have stayed long. I began to feel better and improved with every hour after I put them on and in eight weeks I was out traveling on the road. I was then past fifty years of age. I am now very much alive, smart and active, and I advise no one to hesitate trying the Shields after they know what they have done for me and I will be glad to answer any letter of inquiry that may come to me from any person suffering with paralysis or similar form of disease.

MRS. M. C. SCHWAGER,
4750 Bishop St., Chicago, Ill.

Catarrh of Stomach and Bowels Bordering on Paralysis.

January 16, 1905.

For the benefit of the sick and suffering I wish to make the following statement:

I had been afflicted with catarrh of the stomach and bowels and general debility, bordering on paralysis, for the past fifteen years. For two years I lived altogether on fresh fish and dry bread and milk. After awhile I had to quit fish and for three months I lived on toasted bread and milk, and kept getting worse until I had to quit work, having no strength left. Myself and friends thought that my time in this world was short, having all this time been in the hands of at least twelve doctors, some noted specialists, and the doctors all diagnosed my case as catarrh of the bowels and stomach. After I had given up all hope of getting well again, a friend of mine, who had taken Dr. Thacher's treatment, advised me to consult the doctor. I wrote him and he advised me to come to him and he would greatly benefit me. I made up my mind to make one more effort and give him a trial, and the result was I went to Chicago and was six weeks under his treatment, and to-day I am as well and sound as ever I was, am attending to my business, which requires from sixteen to twenty hours a day. I eat anything that is set before me, having perfect digestion, and I think Dr. Thacher's treatment is a blessing to suffering humanity and would advise persons with chronic diseases to consult him, as I honestly believe he can do for others what he has done for me.

Very truly,

J. Y. KECK,
17 E. Third St., Pottstown, Pa.

We have thousands of just such letters. They come unsolicited in every mail, every day in the year. People write to us from Maine to California, stating they have been cured of diseases that had been considered incurable.

Do not be discouraged. Do not give up hope—no matter if you have been told your trouble could not be cured.

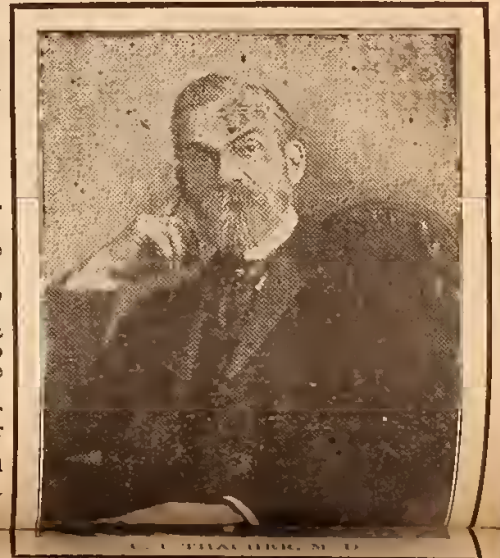
Investigate our claim. It is a duty you owe yourself.

All we ask is for you to write us a full and complete description of your case and let us PROVE TO YOU THAT WE CAN CURE YOU.

We will send you, free of charge, our new book "A PLAIN ROAD TO HEALTH", by C. I. Thacher, M. D., containing most valuable information on this subject, and we will advise you just what application of MAGNETISM will be required to cure your case. Write us fully to-day, and we will take the same careful pains to advise you as if you could call at the office and see us in person. Address

THACHER MAGNETIC SHIELD CO.,

SUITE 171, 169 WABASH AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILL.



FREE SEEDS OF THE NEW STAR PRIMROSE.

The New Star Primrose shown in the illustration is a grand winter-blooming pot plant, surpassing in free-blooming and attractiveness even the well-known Chinese varieties. The plants often grow eighteen inches high, becoming a pyramidal mass of showy flowers of many colors, and make a fine display throughout the season. No pot plant has been so much praised in England for its beauty and usefulness as this New Primrose, and the English dealers still ask 50 cents per packet for the seeds. A few plants will fill a window, and their giant form and floriferous grandeur throughout the winter never fail to elicit the highest words of praise. I can supply the colors in splendid mixture at 10 cents per packet, 3 packets 25 cents, or to anyone ordering 50 cents' worth of seeds this month I will add a free packet of this grand *Primula*. Now is the time to sow this and the following for winter decoration:

Asparagus , plumosus nanus,	5
Decumbens, the new sort,	5
Sprengeri, splendid for vases,	5
All varieties mixed, 4 packets 10 cents, 1 packet	3
Abutilon , New Hybrids, white, red, rose, yellow,	5
New Hybrids, all colors mixed, 4 pkts. 10 cts, 1 pkt.	5
Acacia , Fern Tree, a charming foliage plant,	3
Bignonia , Golden-flowered, elegant vine,	5
Coleus , New Fancy-leaved, special m'xt, 4 pkts. 10c.	3
Cactus , Special mixture, all sorts,	5
Calceolaria , Large-flowered Hybrids, finest mixture, 4 packets 10 cents, 1 packet,	5
Carnation , for winter-blooming, finest mixture, 4 packets 10 cents, 1 packet,	3
Cuphea , Fine pot plants, special mixture,	3
Cineraria hybrida , Large-flowered, mixed,	5
Stellata , New, free-blooming hybrids, fine mixed,	5
Chrysanthemum , Veitch's late-blooming, mixed,	5
Cyclamen , New Giant, finest mixed,	5
Cyperus , Umbrella Plant, fine aquatic for foliage,	3
Daisy , English Double, mixed, 4 pkts. 10c. 1 pkt.	3
Geranium , Zonale, finest mixed, 4 pkts. 10c. 1 pkt.	5
Grevillea robusta pyramidalis, splendid pot plant,	3
Heliotrope , New Giant, special mixture, all colors	3
Hibiscus , special mixture of half-hardy sorts,	3
Impatiens Sultanii , hybrida, all colors mixed,	5
Holsti, the new Balsam, mixed,	3
Jerusalem Cherry , New hybrids, mixed,	3
Lantana , New Dwarf, finest mixed,	3
Lobelia , Barnard's Perpetual, for baskets, rich blue,	5
Morrenia odorata , graceful evergreen pot vine,	3
Myrtus communis , the shrubby Myrtle,	3
Passiflora , Passion Vine, special mixture,	15
Palms , special mixture,	15
Primula , Chinese Giant, mixed, 1 packet 5; 3 pkts 12	12
Primula , Obconica, large-flowered, mixed,	5



Primula Forbesi , Baby Primrose, Choiceest mixed,	5
Special mixture, all sorts,	3
Schizanthus Wisetonensis , Orchid-like plant,	5
Streptocarpus , Charming hybrids, mixed, each,	3
Smilax , Boston, elegant pot-vine,	3
Vinca rosea , excellent winter-bloomer, mixed,	5

All of the above window-garden seeds may be sown this month. Directions for sowing will accompany each package. For a few cents outlay you can have a whole windowful of choice plants, and the interest in the work will more than repay the labor. Order this month.

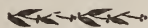
GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Lancaster Co., Pa.

CONSIDER THE LILIES of THE FIELD.

For some years past Department stores have been offering wild flowers from Judea as the "Lilies of the Field" spoken of by our Savior, charging 25 cents for 5 tubers. I now offer tubers of the same flower—10 fine tubers, in colors red, white and blue, and in both single and double form, mixed, all for ten cents. The bulbs are dry, and may be kept for weeks. They start tardily, but can be depended upon to grow. Avoid keeping the soil wet till the plants start. Merely keep the soil moist. I will mail ten tubers mixed, together with Magazine a year, all for ten cents, or twelve collections (120 tubers) for \$1.00. Order this month. Address

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Lancaster Co., Pa.

GARDEN CULTURE.



EXPERIENCE WITH PANSIES.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—I have read the letter of your correspondent, Mrs. E. C., of Vermillion Co., Indiana, in which she writes of the difficulty in raising Pansy seedlings last year, and also of wintering them; so I tell you of my success. I had plants from seeds sown in the fall of 1905 in bloom as early as April 10, of last year. They continued to bloom heavily till an extra hot and dry time in August, when I could not find time to water them. The old plants died, simply turning yellow and burning up. The last week in September we got good, heavy, soaking rains, and my surprise was great some time after that, to see the ground covered with small seedlings. As I knew they must be pretty near the surface of the ground I sprinkled some fine soil over them, which they soon grew through, and that is all the protection they had. In March they were as thrifty and green as they could be. I then took a garden trowel and dug small clumps up with plenty of soil around them, thinning them out to three plants in each, and planted them out. I have some now just coming into blossom.



I have three small gardens for flowers, each with a protection against the cold north winds. One has five cords of wood behind it, and the other two are sheltered by buildings; so that may have helped the Pansies. Depend upon it, the day is past when we in the North can have spring flowers without protection. We have averaged six days of cold north winds to one from the South, and nothing can stand that. My feeling is that all lovers of flowers should try to encourage one another, more especially if they live in the North. The climate does not improve, and it gets harder work every year to have flowers in spring. At the same time I planted the young Pansies in the protected beds I set some out in the open or unprotected land. They have lived through the cold spring, but show no sign of a bud, and have made very little growth. If I could have only three flowers they would be Pansies, Sweet Williams and Zinnias.

John Mason.

Berrien Co., Mich., May 15, 1907.

THE TEA ROSE FOR AMATEUR GROWERS.

There are Roses and Roses, but many of them require much coddling, and are shy bloomers, and the beginner who has but two or three, wishes constant bloomers. Three of the best and freest blooming Roses that I have tried, either for pot culture or open ground, are Etoile de Lyon, yellow, Marie Guillot, white, and Queen's Scarlet, crimson.

These are nearly always in bloom, are hardy with protection, and all will bloom in winter. When grown in pots new buds are formed on the new branches. To keep any rose constantly in bloom it must be kept constantly growing to keep it growing it must be well fed.

Rose plants that are received through the mail should be placed in a bowl of warm water for about twenty minutes (luke warm water), then the roots must be spread out in their natural positions in planting. If bunched up together as they are received through the mail, the roses have little chance to live.

Shade the plants for a few days, and give them moisture, rich soil, plenty of sunshine, and a temperature of from fifty at night, to seventy five degrees in day. The Teas do not require much pruning, if all dead wood is cut out, and roses cut with long stems; this will usually be all the pruning necessary. Roses that are root-bound will not bloom well. Often new soil is needed when it is not necessary to change the pot, and one can fork up and shake off some of the old soil, and replace with fresh without disturbing the roots. The old well known tea—Isabella Sprunt, is an excellent, free-blooming Rose. It is good for both pot culture and open ground. This is a bright canary yellow, is a free bloomer, and has beautiful pointed buds; it is sweetly fragrant, and has been a favorite rose for over twenty years. Marie Lambert is another excellent all around Rose. The flowers are very large, full and double, and it is a continuous and free bloomer.

Laura Jones.

Lincoln Co., Ky., April 2, 1907.

Large Castor Bean.—Last year I had a large Castor Bean plant raised from seed. It was 13½ feet tall, and 12½ feet across at the widest point. The leaves were from two to three feet wide. It was certainly a gorgeous plant. Scarcely anyone recognized it as the homely Bean. I cut off the first seed pods in order to help the growth, and the last seeds were caught by frost before ripe. We cut the stalk down with an axe. It was five or six inches through.

Wayne Co., Ind. Mrs. Sarah Philabaum.

Hibiscus Cooperi.—Among variegated-leaved plants Hibiscus Cooperi is my favorite. It is not tender, although it looks so, and the narrow, tinted foliage is very, very attractive. Its growth resembles a shrub, but is not as rapid as a Coleus or a Phrynium.

Emma Clearwaters.

Vermillion Co., Ind., May 26, 1907

❖ POT CULTURE ❖

FOR SHADY PLACES.

THERE is hardly anything to equal the Tuberous Begonia for planting in shady places, along with the ferns on the north side of the fence or house, where they receive only the early morning and late evening sun. If the soil is rich and has been deeply spaded, and sufficient moisture given them, these will grow three feet high, and will literally bloom themselves away in one season. This will give an abundance of the beautiful waxy flowers, and there is nothing more beautiful than these mixed in with the Asparagus for greenery for cut flowers.

Tubers should be started early for best results, as they start slowly in open ground, and will not bear a low temperature.

This is a summer-flowering bulb, and there is no use to try to make it flower in winter, as it will do no good after October in any quarters. So get all the good out of it during the summer months. Many try holding this back during summer, so it will bloom during winter, but it is so very susceptible to the cold that it will drop off, joint by joint, if chilled.

I have planted this in the same bed with my ferns, and it is so very pretty with them.

I used a soil composed of common garden soil, leaf mold, very rich woods earth and sand, and work the soil as long as I can.

I have edged these beds with Pansies very satisfactorily, and although the Pansy blooms are not apt to be very large during the summer, the latter part of August and September they are large, bright and beautiful.

Laura Jones.

Lincoln, Ky., Jan. 29, 1907.

Sprouting Begonias.—I have had a box for sprouting Begonias for years. I made a soft flannel pad and put it in the bottom of the box, and then I labeled the bulbs and placed them in the pad, and I put another pad over the top of the bulbs, and cover with a board. I keep the pads and bulbs moist and warm; the board keeps the steam in and keeps them warm. I never have failed to sprout any bulbs that I have put in my sprout-box, if there is any life in them.

Sadie Gregory.

Worcester Co., Mass.

Pearl Tuberoses.—My Pearl Tuberoses last year were beautiful. The spikes were large, and were simply laden with very large, pure white, double flowers. I had seen quantities of Tuberose flowers, but never any to equal the Pearl variety. They gave me a great deal of pleasure. C. A. Northrop.

Clark Co., Ky., Aug. 31, 1906.

HANGING BASKETS.

THERE is no class of plants so neglected as those in hanging baskets. In their exposed position they dry out very rapidly, and are often given only a little water on top. The roots that need moisture so much seldom receive any, and these baskets are anything but ornaments. They should be taken down at least once a week, placed in a tub of water and left there for half an hour. All of the plants should be submerged. In very dry weather this should be done twice a week, then they will be things of living green, instead of withered, sickly plants. A little liquid fertilizer given while they are wet will cause them to make more rapid growth, and if of blooming kinds will cause more buds to appear. Ammonia is the cleanest fertilizer to use. One teaspoonful to one gallon of water can be given once or twice a week.

One of the most popular plants for baskets is the Asparagus Sprengeri. This is one of the most easily grown and pretty plants for this purpose. The fronds are of a rich shade of green, and often four feet in length, and will retain their dainty green in a dry atmosphere, but will not make much growth without moisture.

The Vinca Minor variegata a, trailing plant, is admirably adapted for a hanging basket; the Tradescantia multicolor or Wandering Jew, and the Ice Plant, make beautiful trailing plants for this purpose, but are flowerless. There are some trailers that bloom and make exceedingly showy basket plants. The Weeping Lantana is very graceful, grows rapidly, and blooms continually, producing large clusters of flowers of the most delicate lilac, or rosy pink, and the foliage is very attractive. The Kenilworth Ivy is a most delicate trailer, has dainty blooms, and is easily grown. The Trailing Queen Fuchsia, Russelia elegantissima and the Ivy Geraniums, all make excellent basket plants, and can be kept from year to year, increasing in beauty each year.

Laura Jones.

Lincoln Co., Ky., May 5, 1907.

Interesting Plants.—The most interesting plants to men and children in a collection of plants is an Orange or Lemon tree. I have an American Wonder or Ponderosa Lemon, that had six lemons on it this winter. They were large. The largest was fourteen inches in circumference; the others were some smaller. And the best part is, they are delicious to use. The children are very fond of hot lemonade, and we used some last winter when they had a cold. We bought lemons and used them first, then took one of our lemons and made lemonade. The children said it was better. It seems impossible for so large a fruit to grow on so small a tree. If you want to get the men and children interested in your collection of plants, get a lemon or orange tree. Try it floral sisters and see.

Kate Umverferth,

Perry Co., Mo., May 9, 1907.

A MODEL BASKET PLANT

NOTWITHSTANDING the stigma of "common place" which growers of costlier flowers have striven to fix upon the humble Geranium, it is still the well-loved flower of the people, and soon may hope for some such a restoration to public favor as Nasturtiums, Poppies and Pæonies have enjoyed.

The most graceful and classical-looking of all the Geranium family are the Ivy-leaved sorts. They are especially beautiful when grown in baskets, which display their picturesque grace of habit, and thick, glossy, beautifully formed leaves. The finest variety I ever grew was Jeanne d' Arc, with large, double flowers of pure white. Its thick, dark green leaves have a small dark half-circle near the centre, and it grows and blooms luxuriantly. Madame Thibaut blooms more profusely, perhaps, but its flowers are not so large, and the rose-pink freshness is dulled with a light wash of magenta.

The Ivy Geranium is best appreciated and most useful when grown as a basket plant. It has a rollicksome luxuriance, and picturesqueness akin to the Nasturtiums, enjoying, too, somewhat similar conditions and treatment. Given a rich, well-drained soil, with plenty of heat and moisture, it will soon hide a basket of ordinary size completely, and trail downward at a brave pace. There is a great difference in an Ivy Geranium well grown, and the weak, straggling plant of the ordinary window. Too often such plants are either starved in thin, poor soil, or rendered dyspeptic with over doses of too fresh manures, and various other strong fertilizers.

A little soot sprinkled lightly over the surface of the soil in which Geraniums are grown darkens their leaves wonderfully, but too much either of soot or ashes in the soil will quickly kill them. A sour soil and too much water when the plants are dormant or the temperature low soon causes an Ivy Geranium to break apart at the points and turn yellow.

The leaves of this Geranium are as beautiful as their flowers, and useful in many sorts of cut flower work.

L. G.

McDowell Co., Nov. 28, 1907.

American Beauty Rose.—I purchased a two-years-old plant in December. It was not very large, but well rooted and healthy. The center stem was about eighteen inches long. There were two side branches, six and eight inches long. These I took off. I had read that this Rose could only be rooted in the winter. I cut them up in slips and placed in-doors, and I believe they are all going to live. The main branch soon put out a bud, and today, February 6, it is open, and oh! the beauty. How I love it! I pulled the machine up to the window, so I could see it while I was sewing.

Auntie Clover.

Mercer Co., Ohio, Feb. 6, 1907.

FLOWER HEDGES AND SCREENS

MANY flower growers are fond of flower hedges, and wish something for this that will make quite a display in one season, rather than the permanent hedges that take so long to make any show.

One of the prettiest hedges I have ever seen was of the brilliant crimson and bright yellow Dahlias. These Dahlias were planted on each side of the fence, a wire fence that did not show when the Dahlia had attained full size, and was an excellent support for the bushes; but they need extra supports of strong stakes, one for each bulb planted, and these bulbs should be staked at the time of planting, so as not to drive a hole through them after one has forgotten the position of the bulb. These were given rich soil and water in abundance, were started early, and were loaded with bloom from July until frost.

These required extra cultivation, and cultivation is very necessary in dry weather. The stalks are brittle and easily broken by the high winds. Do not allow seeds to form; cut blooms often, and remember that moisture is necessary.

The hedge in question was planted close to a well where several buckets of water could be given with very little trouble on the owner's part.

A finely woven wire fence divided two yards; the soil was dug up along one side of this, and well enriched, and the Japanese Morning Glories were planted along this, making a dense screen. In the early morning, during the summer, this was beautiful, and during the cool days of September and October the flowers remained open most of the day. This Morning Glory grows very rapidly, and the flowers are almost twice as large as the common sorts.

The Cypress, Moon-flower, and Hyacinth bean make excellent screens.

The Velvet Bean that the farmers grow for forage crops is a rapid growing vine, and the foliage is very beautiful, but the dark purple flowers are exquisitely beautiful, and so strangely constructed.

The Honeysuckle makes a lasting and beautiful hedge, run on either wire or plank fence, and being an ever-green, it is pretty at all seasons.

Laura Jones.

Lincoln Co, Ky., Jan. 29, 1907.

Another Good Begonia.—I have another good Begonia to add to Miss White's list. It is not new, but little known, I think. For those who like the flowers of the well-known Rubra, but object to its tall, straggling habit, I would recommend Otto Hacker. The flowers are almost exactly like those of Rubra, but the plant is a low compact grower, requiring little room. The leaves are shaped like those of Rubra, but have a reddish tinge, especially on the edge.

Geo. S. Woodruff.

Buchanan Co., Iowa, Feb. 22, 1907.



CLIMBING PLANTS.



THE FUCHSIA AS A VINE.

A FUCHSIA makes a delightful vine to fasten to a porch support. To suit the needs of the plant the porch must have but little strong sunshine, yet be protected from hard winds. Last summer mine made a beautiful show on a porch facing the North, but protected by a large Spruce.

To begin, select one of the taller-growing sorts, and train it by nipping off the side shoots to as tall a stem as possible, which ought to reach from floor to ceiling of the porch, if well-fed, which is necessary, as Fuchsias are hungry plants. Mine was wintered by setting the tub on the floor beside a south window, so that it got a good light, and not much direct sun, as my object was to keep as dormant as possible, yet thrifty, and as far from a fire as the room would permit, yet not be in danger of freezing. Those having a suitable cellar for wintering such plants will have less bother or care, but the pleasure mine gave me the past season paid me for all my extra care, and I expect as much more the coming season from the same plant. Being such an uncommon vine to be seen growing on a Northern home, it called forth many pleasing comments from callers.

Aunt Hope.

Wayne Co., Pa., June 4, 1907.

Climbing Nasturtiums.—Blooming branches of Climbing Nasturtiums were cut ten or twelve inches long, from the garden bed, just before frost came, and placed in a deep, old-fashioned sugar bowl, filled with water, and set in a sunny window. The owner only expected to preserve the Nasturtiums for a few weeks at most, but presto! They soon filled the bowl with roots and grew and bloomed all winter, the water being changed frequently. The following spring the Nasturtiums were planted outdoors, and took new life and bloomed faithfully through the summer.

Lenora N. Hobbs.

Parke Co., Ind.

Thunbergia Harrisii.—The lovely vine, *Thunbergia Harrisii*, which I purchased in a "five-for-25-cts-collection" of plants, I kept a year before it bloomed. It grew very rank and nice. Last October I discovered some buds and thought I would care for it and see what the flowers were, and if not much, throw it over the wall. It blossomed, and oh! the loveliest flowers, a delicate blue, and so large, about the size of a silver half dollar. It is now in bloom and has been all winter. Is it a continuous bloomer, or only for winter? This shows the possibility of a 5-cent plant.

Mrs. E. P. Hill.

Litchfield Co., Conn., March 5, 1907.

THE NASTURTIIUM.

THE Nasturtium is one of the best of annuals, both for bedding and for cut flowers. For bedding the foliage and flowers are attractive, and if the latter are cut regularly, both foliage and flowers are seen at all times. If allowed to go to seed they do not bloom well. It is best to cut the flowers every evening, and if beds are large this is quite a big task, but it keeps the beds gay all the season. By protecting them on frosty nights I have had them in bloom until the middle of November.

This, unlike most plants flowers best in rather poor soil. When the soil is very rich there will be more leaves than flowers.

Do not be stingy with the seeds, but plant where there is a place for them; have them in large beds, but do not plant in the shade.

It is a good idea to plant a number of seeds in the vegetable garden for cut flowers. There is nothing prettier than a large bowl of the Nasturtiums; then, they are such a cheerful flower.

It is best to plant them in beds on the level with the surrounding surface, as the raised beds dry out so quickly, and I find best, unless one has some special provision for watering them, to have them where so much moisture will not be required.

Laura Jones.

Lincoln Co., Ky., Jan. 26, 1907.

About Trellises.—Here is a trellis that any woman can make for herself. Get strips of three-inch stuff from your lumber dealer. It generally comes in 12-foot lengths, I believe. Get wire netting the desired width (three feet is a good width). Nail on two or three cross sections to two long strips to strengthen the device, then fasten the netting on with the little staples which come for that purpose. Set the two lower ends of the trellis in the ground, climb on a step ladder, and insert a couple of screens through the top of the trellis into the house, and you have a cheap, neat trellis, strong enough for Roses, Wistaria or any other ordinary vine, and costing from 25 to 40 cents.

Subscriber.

Warren Co., Pa.

Wandering Jew.—In the autumn wide-mouthed bottles, filled with water, were hidden in expensive vases, set among my friend's curios. A half dozen or more sprigs of Wandering Jew were placed in each bottle. This thrifty vine grew rapidly, extending its graceful branches over the shelves, and was pronounced a beautiful decoration by visitors.

Parke Co., Ind.

Lenora N. Hobbs.

For Table Decoration.—Nasturtiums are now being used for the decoration of tables. They are placed in a cut glass bowl in the center of the table, with the vines trailing from it to the cloth and radiating from it across the table.

Alice May Douglas.

Sagadahoc Co., Maine.

PICK THEM OUT!

100 Plants \$3.50; 25 Plants \$1.00; 12 Plants 50 Cts.; 5 Plants 25 Cts.; 1 Plant 10 Cts.



Only one plant of a kind in one order. Plants all correctly labeled, in fine condition, well rooted, carefully packed, postage prepaid, safe arrival guaranteed. Many of these plants cannot be obtained elsewhere for three or four times these prices. Order today. Tell your friends and get up a club.

SPECIAL OFFER.

To anyone ordering One Dollar's worth of Plants this month I will send extra the two Royal Gloxinias, Purple with a pure white border, and Scarlet with pure white border; also five extra plants selected from the following list: Cineraria Hybrida, Begonia Evansiana, Amomum Cardamomum, Double Daisy, Double Nasturtium, Cicuta maculata, Funkia variegata, Hemerocallis flava, Hemerocallis Sieboldi and Perennial Phlox.

Abelia rupestris, hardy
Acacia lophantha
 Dealbata
Acalypha Macaefera
 Tricolor
Sanderi
Achania Malvaviscus
Achillea Pearl
 Ptar mica
 Millifolium
Achyranthus, new carmine
 Emersoni
Acorus, Calamus
Adenophora Polymorpha
Agapanthus Umb. Alba
 Umbellata, Blue
Akebia quinata, hardy vine
Aloe
Albizzia Julibrissin
Alternanthera, red, yellow
 Brilliantissima
 Paronychoides Major
Alonsoa Linifolia
Aloysia (Lemon Verbena)
Alyssum, Double White
Ampelopsis quinquefolia
 Veitchi
NOTE.—Ampelopsis
Veitchi is the Boston Ivy,
rich green in summer and
scarlet in autumn. It cov-
ers a wall charmingly.



Amomum Cardamomum
Anemone coronaria
 Japonica alba
 Whirlwind
 Queen Charlotte
NOTE.—The Queen Char-
lotte is a beautiful semi-
double white Japanese An-
emone, hardy, and of easy
culture. A. Whirlwind and
A. Japonica alba are also
grand varieties. These all
bloom profusely and are
very showy late in autumn.
Antirrhinum, Queen of the
 North
 Victoria
 Majus Luteum
 " Crimson
 " Yellow and Orange
Antigonon leptopus.

Anthemis Chamomile
NOTE.—Anthemis Nobilis
is the old-fashioned trail-
ing, mossy hardy perennial
known as Chamomile. It
is a valuable medical herb,
used as a tea for colds, in-
fluenza, chills, etc. Once
started the plants will take
care of themselves.
Anthericum Liliastrum
Apios Tuberosa
NOTE.—Apios tuberosa
is a little Wistaria-like na-
tive vine, growing from
tuberous roots. Its clus-
ters of Pea-like bloom are
of a light chocolate color,
very pretty; will grow ten
feet high. Hardy.
Aquilegia canadensis
 In variety
NOTE.—Aquilegias are
among the most beautiful
and tenacious of hardy
perennials. I offer fine
plants of the choicest sorts,
and you will never regret
adding a few to your gar-
den collection. I freely
recommend them.
Arabis Alpina



Aralia Moserae
 Pentaphylla
 Racemosa, Spikenard
NOTE.—Everybody is
pleased with Aralia Mos-
erae as a foliage plant. It
is neat, graceful, ever-
green, of fine shape and
easily grown. You can-
not err by including it in
your list.
Arisaema triphylla
Arum cornutum
 Hastata
Asparagus Comoriensis
 Plumosus nanus
 A. Decumbens, a lovely
 Asparagus for baskets,
 and charming when cut
 for designs.

Asparagus Sprengeri
 Deflexus
Asclepias, incarnata
Curassavica crimson
Aubrietia
Baccharis halimifolia



Begonia, Giant Tuberous
 White
 Scarlet
 Crimson
 Yellow
 Pink
 Orange
 Rose
Begonia, Tub'rs in variety
Bertha Chaterocher
Feasti
Evansiana, hardy
Speculata
Erfordia
Purity
Hybrida multiflora
Marguerita
Alba perfecta grandiflora
Weltoniensis rosea
Sandersonii
McBethii
Alba picta
Rex in variety
Berberis Jamesoni
Thunbergii

NOTE.—Berberis Thun-
bergii is a dense, graceful,
hardy shrub, bearing
wreaths of lovely foliage
and small flowers in spring,
and in winter masses of
scarlet berries. It forms a
lovely low hedge, and is
beautiful in groups. It is
an elegant nesting place
for small birds, as cats and
larger birds cannot pene-
trate the branches.

Bergamot
Scarlet
Bignonia
 Velutina
 Tweediana
NOTE.—Bignonia Tweed-
iana is the beautiful, large

yellow-flowered vine so
much admired as a porch
vine in the South. It can be
grown with protection or
as a pot plant North.
Bloodroot
Boston Smilax

NOTE.—Boston Smilax
has elegant sprays of foli-
age and scented flowers. It
is beautiful for a pot trellis,
and the sprays of foliage
are fine for decoration or
personal adornment.
Budleya variabilis



Bougainvillea Sanderi
NOTE.—This is an ele-
gant evergreen, everbloom-
ing window shrub, beauti-
ful in both foliage and
flower. In my greenhouse
it is showy the year round,
and requires but little care.
I offer well-rooted plants,
some showing flowers.
Bryophyllum calycinum
Cactus, Queen of Night
 Cereus triangularis
 Opuntia variegata
 Epiphyllum truncatum
 Echinocactus
Callicarpa purpurea
Calla, spotted leaf

NOTE.—The Spotted-leaf
Calla is a pretty foliage
plant for the summer win-
dow, and also bears pretty
flowers, chaste white with
a purple centre. It also
does well bedded out in
moist soil. The tubers are
as easily kept over winter
as a Gladiolus bulb.
Campylobotrys regia
Canna, named sorts
Catalpa Kämpferi
NOTE.—Catalpa Kämp-
feri is a beautiful hardy
tree of quick growth; flow-

ers in panicles in summer. In winter it is a mass of long, hanging seed-pods, odd and showy. A fine shade tree. I offer small plants.

Carex Japonica
Campanula Calycanthema
 Medium
Calycanthema blue
Turbinata white
Turbinata blue
Pyramidalis white
Pyramidalis blue
Fragilis



CARNATIONS

Carnation, Malmaison mixd
Margaret mixed
Margaret white
Winter-blooming mixed
French Chabaud
Margaret Rose
Margaret Red
Florists sorts

NOTE.—These are hardy, and fine for either summer or winter-blooming.

Centaurea candidissima
 Montana
Cestrum laurifolium
 Poeticus
Chainy Berry, red-seed vine
Chrysanthemum, best sorts
 White, yellow, rose, red



Cineraria hybrida grand
Polyantha Stellata
Maritima Diamond

NOTE.—I offer fine, well-grown plants of the beautiful large-flowered and Star-flowered *Cineraria hybrida*. You will be pleased with them. They have been re-potted and are strong and thrifty. 50 cents per dozen or 25 for \$1.00. If desired I will send by express with soil on, purchaser paying expressage. Get the plants early to grow good plants.

Cissus heterophylla

NOTE.—*Cissus heterophylla* is a hardy Grape-like vine with pretty variegated foliage. It appears well on a low trellis.

Cotoneaster Angustifolia

NOTE.—This is the New Chinese Berry-bearing tree recently introduced by Vilmorins of Paris. It bears in great abundance cherry-shaped golden fruit, which remains on till mid-winter. It is said to be hardy, and a grand lawn tree. It deserves a trial.

Commelyna cœlestis
Crassula cordata
Spatulata



Cicuta Maculata

NOTE.—This is a lovely hardy edging for a perennial bed or border. It also makes a beautiful foliage mound when planted alone. It will grow in either sun or shade, and in either dry or wet soil.

Oytisus Laburnum
Coboea Scandens
Coccoloba platyclada



Coleus, Emerald
Rob Roy
Ruby
Mottled Beauty
Fancy in variety

NOTE.—The New Coleus are grand window plants, each leaf as bright as a flower. A void sudden changes of temperature.

Cuphea platycentra
 Tricolor



Cyclamen, James Prize
Emperor William
 White, red eye
 Rose
 Crimson

Daisy, Double, delicate
Snowball, white
Longfellow, red
Etoile de Or
 Shasta

NOTE.—Double Daisies bloom almost continuously and are lovely pot and edging plants. Delicata is white with a pink centre; Snowball is pure white, and Longfellow dark rose. All are beautiful.

Dieilytra spectabilis

NOTE.—This is a splendid hardy plant, as hardy as a dock, and of supernal beauty. No hardy collection should be without it.



Cyperus alternifolius

NOTE.—*Cyperus Alternifolius* is a semi-aquatic plant sometimes called Water Plant and Umbrella Plant. Water while growing, and shift into a larger pot as needed, and you will have an elegant specimen.

Cypripedium acaule
Daisy Shasta, Californica
 Alaska
Digitalis, Foxglove
Dolichos Lignosus alba
 Lignosus, purple
Deutzia gracilis
 Crenata fl. pl.
Dracena indivisa
Epimedium grand. alba
 Niveum

NOTE.—These are hardy plants bearing clusters of rather pretty flowers upon tall stems. They thrive in a shady place, and deserve a place in every hardy collection; prevailing colors white and red.

Eucalyptus Gunni
Citridora
 Globosa
Euonymus Japonica aurea
Eucomis punctata
Eupatorium riparium
Riparium variegatum
Exochorda grandiflora
 Ferns, Tender in variety
 Piersoni
 Scotti
 Compacta
 Hardy in variety
 Pteris tremula
 Argyrea
 Cretica alba lineata
 Wimsetti
Ferraria yellow
 Red
 White

NOTE.—Elegant bulbous plants, a clump always showing flowers which are large, cup-like, with richly spotted centre; colors distinct and beautiful.

Ficus repens
Forsythia viridissima
Funkia subcordata grandis
 Ovata
 Undulata variegata

NOTE.—*Funkia undulata variegata* is a grand foliage edging, the leaves being distinctly and elegantly striped white and green. In summer tall stems push up, bearing lovely violet bells. *Funkia subcordata* is the well-known White Day Lily, which bears elegant foliage and lovely, white, fragrant flowers throughout the summer.

Fuchsia, single in variety
 Double, in variety
 White Phenominal
 Purple Phenominal
 Blands New Striped
Galliardia grandiflora
Gentiana Andrewsii, blue
Geranium, maculatum
Geranium Fancy-leaved
 Salerol

Geranium, flowering double
 S. A. Nutt
 Jean Viand
 Bruant
 Sanguineum
Geranium, flowering single
 Choice Zonale
Geranium, Ivy-leaved
Goodyera pubescens
Genista Canariensis



Gloxinia, White
 Blue
 Red
 Spotted
Gloxinia, Royal Purple
Royal Scarlet
 In variety.

Grevillea Robusta
 Guava, fine fruit for pots.
Habrothamnus Elegans
 Heliotrope, White
 Violet
 Dark Blue



Hemerocallis flava
 Dumortieri
 Fulva
 Middendorffiana
 Thunbergii
Hepatica triloba
Hibiscus, Crimson Ey
 Peach blow
 Cooperii tricolor
 Other choice sorts
Honeysuckle, Halls
 Reticulata

NOTE.—The Gold-veined Honeysuckle is one of the most showy of hardy trellis vines. The whole vine appears as a glowing mass of gold when given a sunny position.

Hoya carnososa
Hypericum Moserianum



Impatiens Sultana scarlet
 Purple

NOTE.—These are ever-blooming plants unsurpassed for either pots in winter or beds in summer. All are of easy culture.

Inula, Elecampane
Iris, Florentina, whi
 Blue
 Purple

NOTE.—*Iris Florentina* is an early-blooming sort

growing a foot high, and bearing large white and blue flowers. The white is especially fine for a grave, as it is beautiful, hardy and tenacious.

Iris Germanica, blue
Yellow
Pink

Germanica in sorts

NOTE.—*Iris Germanica*, blue, is a splendid sort, blooming after the Florentine varieties are gone. It blooms very freely, and makes a grand clump.

Kaempferi Mont Blanc
Kermesina
Gloire de Rotterdam
Mixed

NOTE.—The best time to plant *Iris Kaempferi* is in the spring. My collection embraces the mammoth-flowered sorts in white, red, blue, etc. They are the finest.

Ivy English, green
Abbotsford
Kenilworth
Irish or parlor

NOTE.—The *Irish or Parlor Ivy* grows freely in dense shade, and will festoon a room or wall where the direct sunshine is unknown. It grows freely out-doors as well as in the house, and deserves more attention. In late autumn the plants mostly bloom freely, the flowers appearing in clusters, and very pretty.

Justicia sanguinea
Jerusalem Cherry.



Nasturtium, double yellow
Double scarlet

Jasminum gracillimum

Grandiflorum

Nudiflorum

Revolutum

Kalmia (Laurel)

Kerria Japonica fl. pl.

Lantana, Weeping

Lavender

Lemon, American Wonder

Leucanthemum, Triumph

Libonia penrhosiensis

Ligustrum Ibotum

Lilac, common

Lily of the Valley

Linum Perenne, blue

Lopesia rosea

Lysimachia, Moneywort

Lophospermum Scandens

NOTE.—This is a splendid vine allied to *Maurandya*. It is fine for a trellis or wall, the foliage being graceful and pretty, and adorned by clusters of lovely bell-shaped purple flowers. It is of easy culture, and suitable for outdoor or in-door use.

Mackaya Bella

Malva Moschata

White

Rose

NOTE.—The *Musk Malva* has elegant foliage, and bears showy and beautiful flower clusters. It is of easy culture and nearly always in bloom.

Manettia bicolor

Melanthus Major

Monarda hybrida

Myosotis in variety

Nepeta, Catnip

Nicotiana Sylvestris, Affinis

Old Man, sweet shrub

Orange, Otaheite (Dwarf)

Oxalis, Buttercup

Rosea rose

Bowli

Oenothera Frazerii

Paeonies in variety

Tenuifolium

Pansy, all colors

Parsley, Beauty of Parterre

Palm, Date

Pritchardia filamentosa

Phoenix canariensis

Pea, Perennial rose

Red

Scarlet

Pink

NOTE.—The *Perennial Pea* is not prized as it should be. In a moderately rich soil and sunny position it is a wealth of bloom the entire summer and autumn, especially if seed formation is prevented. When planted in a circle and trained over some brush in the centre it makes a glorious mound of bloom, becoming more beautiful as the plants attain size and age.

Peccan Nut Tree

Petunia, double pink

White

Variegated

Phalaris, ribbon grass

Phlox Jean de Arc

Photinia Villosa

Physalis Francheti

Rhynchospermum Jas-

minoides

Pinks in variety

Platyodon blue

White

Polygonum multiflorum

Polygonatum (Solomon's seal)

Podophyllum peltatum

Pomegranate, Jas. Vick

Poppy, Perennial

Primula Stellata

Chinese

Floribunda

Veris Duplex

NOTE.—The *Duplex*

Primula or *Cowslip* is a hardy spring flower of great beauty. It deserves a place in every garden as an edging.



Pilea Muscosa

Privet, California

Amoor River

Prunella Vulgaris

Pride of India

NOTE.—*Pride of India* is a southern tree with elegant clusters of bloom. Splendid as a shade tree.

Philadelphus Mock Orange

Phlox Boule de Feu

Boule de Nieve

Maculata

Ranunculus acris, fl. pl.

Rhodochiton Volubile

Rhus Cotinus

Rose Wichuriana

Roses in variety

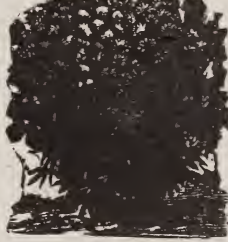
Crimson Rambler

Mary Washington

Baby Rambler

Prairie Queen

Seven Sisters



Rudbeckia, Golden Glow

Newmanii

Purpurea

NOTE.—*Rudbeckia Golden Glow* grows from 6 to 10 feet high in rich, moist soil, and is a glorious sheet of gold in autumn. The plants are perfectly hardy.

Rivinia Humilis

Rocket, Sweet

Ruellia Makoyana

Russellia elegantissima

Juncea

Salvia Praetensis

Patens, blue

Rutilans

Splendens, scarlet

Sage, English

Sagittaria variabilis

Sansevieria Zeylanica

Santolina Chamæcyparissus.

NOTE.—This is the *Lavender Cotton* so highly prized as a strong-growing silvery plant for larger rock-work. The plant is mossy in appearance, and is delightfully scented.

Saxifraga, Peltata

Sarmetosa

NOTE.—*Saxifraga peltata* is a hardy bog species bearing large tufts of bloom in early spring, before the leaves develop. *S. sarmetosa* is a Strawberry-like plant with reddish mottled foliage, graceful bloom, and is a useful plant for pots or baskets in a shady place.

Sea Onion

Sedum, Acre

Variegata

Spectabilis

Selaginella maritima

Solanum Rantonetti

Dulcamara

Grandiflorum

Silene, purple

Spirea Anthony Waterer

Gladstone

Primifolia

Fillipendula

Japonica

Palmeta elegans

Reevesii

Van Houtte

Venusta

Callosa alba

Spotted Calla

Strawberry, Early

Medium

Late

Strobilanthes anisophyllus

Symphoricarpos vulgaris

Sweet William

Tansy

Thunbergia grandiflora

Tradescantia, Zebrina

Tricyrtus Hirta

NOTE.—*Tricyrtus Hirta* is the beautiful *Toad Lily*, a rare and free-blooming, curious flower of chocolate color, spotted—hence the name. It is easily grown, sure to bloom, and hardy in a mild climate. Try it.

Umbrella Tree

Verbena, Hybrid sorts

Hardy purple

Vinca, Hardy

Vinca Rosea

Viola, Marie Louise

Mrs. Campell, double

Violet pedata, the lovely

Birds-foot violet

Water Hyacinth

Weeping Willow

NOTE.—The *Weeping Willow* is hardy, and thrives along the margin of streams, or in a damp soil. It is beautiful, grows quickly, and almost evergreen in habit, being the last to drop its foliage in autumn and the first to don it in spring.

Weigelia floribunda

Variegata

Wistaria Sinensis

I Always Have a Full Stock of all plants listed, but advise the selection of several extra to be used as substitutes in case of shortage. Usually I can supply everything ordered. The plants are all well-rooted and in first-class condition. I pay postage and guarantee safe arrival. Remit by Money Order, Express Order, Registered Letter or Draft at my risk. Get up a club. Sell 20 plants at 5cts each (\$1.00) and I will send you 5 plants, your choice from list, and the two Royal Gloxinias for your trouble. Address plainly.

GEO. W. PARK, LaPark, Lancaster Co., Pa.

Dear Mr. Park:—I received the plants in fine condition. The roots and moss were moist when I opened the box. I set them out as soon as I could, and the leaves on the rose bush have not even wilted. I was surprised to get such nice plants for so little money. They are larger than we can get at some places for twice that amount. I shall tell my flower loving friends about your nice plants, and your Magazine. I certainly appreciate that; it has so many helpful hints about the cultivation of flowers. May you live long and prosper is the wish of your friend.—Mary A. Moore, Hillsboro Co., N. H., June 2, 1907.

Cancer Cured at Home

I have so perfected my **Mild Combination Treatment** that patients may use it at their home with as good results as though it were applied at my offices. I will gladly furnish to every sufferer positive and indisputable proofs that my treatment **does cure Cancer**. I will furnish ample evidence of my integrity, honesty and financial and professional ability. No matter how serious your case may be—no matter how many operations you have had—no matter what treatments you have tried—write for my book, "Cancer and Its Cure." It will cost you nothing and will tell you how you can be cured at home. Address,

DR. O. A. JOHNSON, SUITE 341, 1233 GRAND AVE. **Kansas City, Mo.**

Have you a friend suffering from Cancer? Do them a favor they'll never forget by sending them this ad

MAGAZINE APPRECIATED.

Mr. Park:—I read your little Magazine from cover to cover, and keep the volumes for reference. It is full of floral information.—Mrs. John L. Sylvanus, Wayne Co. Neb., May 27, 1907.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR CURE.

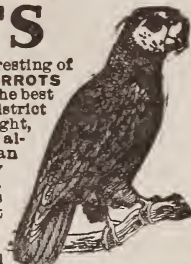
A Lady Subscriber Will Send Free to Any Sufferer The Secret Which Cured Her.

A well known lady wishes to announce that she will tell free to any reader of this magazine how to secure permanent relief from all trace of superfluous hair by the same means that cured her, after every other known remedy had failed. She states that the means used, is harmless, very simple and painless, and makes the electric needle entirely unnecessary. She will send, entirely free, full particulars to enable any other sufferer to achieve the same happy results. All she asks is a 2-cent stamp for reply. Address Mrs. Caroline Osgood, 537-E Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

PARROTS

The most jolly, sociable and interesting of all home pets, and our **PAGE PARROTS** have been for years considered the best of all. They are from a certain district of Central Mexico, and are bright, vivacious and learn quickly to almost perfectly imitate the human voice. Each bird personally selected and fully guaranteed. Worth \$20.00, but on orders received before September 1st will furnish for

ONLY \$9.50 EACH including shipping case and food for journey. Fine large cage, \$3.00. Nice young parrots of a cheaper kind but guaranteed talkers, **\$3.25 each**. Good cage, \$1.40. Page's complete book on Parrots, showing leading varieties in natural colors, **25 cents**. Illustrated catalogue of Parrots, Imported German Canaries, Gold Fish, etc. **FREE**, if you mention this paper. **IOWA BIRD COMPANY, Des Moines, Ia.**



CURES GOITRE



If your neck is disfigured by an unsightly Goitre, write Dr. W. T. Bobo for a **FREE TRIAL TREATMENT** of his new goitre remedy. This trial treatment alone often completely cures the goitre. Address Dr. W. T. Bobo,

47 Minty Block, Battle Creek, Michigan.

CORN

HARVESTER cuts and throws in piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts equal with a corn binder. Price \$15. Circulars free, showing Harvester at work.

NEW PROCESS MFG. CO., Salina, Kansas.

BABY.

Kicking, cooing,
Always doing
Something when awake,
Often crying,
Or a trying
To do something great.

At times pleasing,
Often teasing,
But, oh, just you wait,
For your troubles
Pleasure doubles
At some future date.

St. Louis, Mo.

Albert E. Vassar.

A BARGAIN IN SEEDS.



During past years I have always purchased seeds of *Asparagus plumosus nanus* at the wholesale price of from \$6 to \$10 per thousand seeds. This year, however, I got a bargain in a large quantity of the seeds at less than one-third of that price, and have a surplus which I offer at a bargain, as follows:

1000 seeds, \$2.00; 100 seeds, 25 cts; 50 seeds, 15 cts.

These seeds are fresh and first-class, and sure to grow. I have never been able to offer this *Asparagus* so cheaply before. Get 100 or 1000 and grow plants to sell. They are the best of plants for that purpose. Or, club with friends, order a lot, and divide the seeds. Order before July 26, or so the letter will reach me before August 1. After that the old prices will prevail, as I hardly expect to have such a bargain in these seeds again. Now is the time to sow them. Order at once. Tell your friends. Address,

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.



AGENTS WANTED

200 Per Cent Profit. Sell our Big \$1.00 bottle Sarsaparilla for 35 cts.

Best Seller. Finest Medicine.

Complies With Pure Drug Law.

Everyone buys. Write now for terms.

F. R. GREENE, Dept. 84 25 Lake St., Chicago

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Treated at home. No pain, knife, plaster or oils. Send for Free Treatise. Add. A. J. Miller, M.D., St. Louis, Mo.



AQUILEGIA



AUBRIETIA



CAMPANULA



CENTAUREA



ADLUMIA CIRRHOSA



ACHILLEA



ACONITUM



ADENOPHORA



ADONIS



AGROSTEMMA



ALYSSUM



AJUGA



ANEMONE JAPONICA

THE CHOICEST HARDY PERENNIALS.

Sow these seeds during July and August for next season's display. I will mail free a fine Baby Rambler and three other Choice Roses to anyone ordering \$1.00's worth of seeds this month. See your friends and make up a big order.

SEEDS TO SOW THIS MONTH.

Achillea Ptarmica, hardy perennial, white, mixed, flowers fine. Each 5
Aconitum, Monk's Hood, mixed. 5
Adenophora (Bellflower), Potannini, new, handsome, blue. 5
Adlumia Cirrhosa, an elegant biennial climber; for shade. 5
Adonis Vernalis, rich yellow flowers, hardy and fine. 5
Ethionema grandiflora, the Lebanon Candytuft. 5
Agrostemma coronaria, fine pink flowers in June. **Ajuga metalica**, 6
Alyssum Saxatile, gold dust, a fine golden flowered perennial. 6
Antirrhinum, (Snapdragon), new semi-dwarf, large-flowered, fragrant varieties; fine for garden or house; many colors; special mix't. 5
Aquilegia, large-flowered, beautiful hardy perennials; finest mixed. 5
Arabis alpina, lovely white, early spring flower, hardy perennial. 5
Anchusa azurea, splendid blue flowers in clusters. 5
Anemone Japonica, an elegant free-blooming perennial. 5
Aster, Large-flowered Perennial, Michaelmas Daisies, mixed. 6
Aubrietia, beautiful spring-blooming Rock Cress, mixed colors. 6
Bellis, Giant Double Daisy, charming hardy edging; finest mixed. 6
Campanula, Bellflowers, splendid perennials, mixed. 5
Canterbury Bell, (Campanula Medium) a grand biennial; large showy flowers, blue, white, rose, striped, mixed. 6
Carnations, Hybrid early-flowering, very large, double, fragrant mixed 6
 ers of all shades from white to dark crimson, hardy, mixed. 6
Cerastium grandiflora, silvery foliage, bears masses of white flowers. 5
Chelone barbata, rich scarlet flowers in clusters; everblooming. 5
Chrysanthemum, Veitche's, fall-blooming, mixed, 5. Centaurea mxd. 5
Coreopsis Eldorado, superb rich golden flowers, everblooming. 5
Crucianella, stylosa, a fine creeping perennial, always in bloom. 5
Delphinium, Perennial Larkspur, finest of hardy perennials, mixed 5
Dianthus atrococcineus, a splendid rich green border plant. 5
Digitalis, Foxglove, elegant spikes of drooping bells, mixed colors. 6
Gaillardia grandiflora, new compact, a superb summer bedding hardy 5
 perennial; flowers showy, continuously produced all season; mixed. 5
Goum Atrorubineum fl. pl., an elegant hardy perennial; scarlet. 5
Gypsophila paniculata, white bloom for garnishing bouquets. 5
Hollyhocks, double, finest special mixture of all shades. 5
Honesty, Lunari biennis, silver-leaf fine. 5
Ipomopsis, standing cypress, mixed. 5
Leucanthemum Triumph, the elegant, robust, large-flowered hardy 5
 perennial Daisy; two feet high; immense white flowers. 5
Linum Perenne, graceful and beautiful everblooming, mixed. 6
Lychnis, Large-flowered Hybrids, mixed. 6
Myosotis, Forget-me-not, special mixture of new, large-flowered, early 5
 varieties, all colors. A dainty, popular little flower. 5
Pansy, Superb Large-flowered, complete mixture of all colors; 5
Peas, Hardy Perennial, everblooming, showy, hardy plants; mixed. 5
Pentstemon, choice perennial sorts, mixed. 5
Phlox, Hardy Perennial, mixed (seeds start slowly). 6
Polemonium, Jacob's Ladder, showy, mostly blue flowers; hardy 5
 perennials of much beauty massed in the garden. Mixed. 5
Pinks, **Carnations** and **Picotees**, hardy, double, fragrant, mixed. 5
Pinks, Park's Everblooming, finest mixed. 5
Platycodon, superb hardy perennial allied to Bellflower; mixed colors. 5
Poppy, Perennial Hybrids, hardy; flowers large, in various shades, mxd 5
Primula, Hardy Perennial, early-flowering, beautiful mixed colors. 5
Pyrethrum, Perennial Cosmos, beautiful in both foliage and flower. 5
Rocket, sweet, Phlox-like hardy, fragrant perennials, mixed. 5
Ronneya Coulteri, Tree Poppy; giant white flowers, shrubby plant. 5
Salvia Pratensis, the beautiful perennial Salvia; flowers rich blue, 5
 showy, on long spikes; a long and free-bloomer. 5
Saponaria ocymoides, creeping plant of great beauty; makes a 5
 carpet of rich pink flowers. 5
Silene Orientalis, a grand, showy biennial; masses of pink bloom. 5
Sweet William, Giant sorts, finest mixture. 5
Tunica Saxifraga, a lovely, hardy edging, rich green foliage. 5
Verbascum Olympicum, Oriental Mullein; stately, showy biennial. 5
Veronica spicata, rich blue spikes of bloom; fine. 5
Viola odorata, finest named sorts in mixture; seeds start tardily. 6
Viola, Tufted Pansy, finest mixture of colors from white to deep purple; 5
 many variegated; first-class for beds; hardy, scented; mixed. 5
Wallflower, Non Plus Ultra, double, most beautiful of all; mixed. 6

Address **GEO. W. PARK, LaPark, Lanc. Co., Pa.**



CERASTIUM



CHELONE



CHRYSANTHEMUM



COREOPSIS



CRUCIANELLA



DELPHINIUM



DIANTHUS



GAILLARDIA



ARABIS ALPINA

RHEUMATISM

Cured

Without Medicine

A Dollar's Worth of the Great Michigan External Cure for Rheumatism Will Be Sent to Every Sufferer who Writes for It at Once to TRY FREE

SEND NO MONEY—ONLY YOUR NAME

We know that Magic Foot Drafts are curing Rheumatism in almost every form and stage—curing old chronic cases of 30 and 40 years' standing after doctors' prescriptions, mineral baths and medicines had failed. No matter what you have tried, or how long you have suffered, our faith is strong that this new external remedy will cure you sound and well of Rheumatism. You are welcome



to try the remedy at our expense—we want to send you the proof. You don't have to take our word for anything. Simply ask for it—Try it—Prove for yourself how it can cure you. We will send to you by mail prepaid a \$1.00 pair of Magic Foot Drafts free to try in your own home and trust you to send us one dollar when you get relief—not a cent do you pay us unless you are relieved. This remedy is curing thousands and we are pretty sure it will cure you. Surely you must try it while we offer to send you the cure merely for the asking. Send your name and full address to-day to Magic Foot Draft Company, 791 Oliver Building, Jackson, Michigan.

Cancer Cured

No Knife, No Pain

People I have cured of cancer prove the astonishing results of my treatment. Peter Keagan, Galesburg, Ill., writes: "It is only a question of time—I must die." Doctors said "no hope." My new method was used and to-day Mr. Keagan's cancer of the throat is healed, and he is well. I have made wonderful cures without pain, operations, sticky balms, oils or plasters. My treatment is clean and wholesome. It gives instant relief from the smarting, itching and terrible burning pain, destroys the offensive odor and has cured cases given up by the family physician and specialists. If you have cancer or have a friend who has cancer, write me to-day. Full information, proofs and advice given without charge. Address **DR. RUPERT WELLS, 2858 Badol Bldg., St. Louis, Missouri.**

Gall Stones or any Liver Disease.

Write me all about it. Will tell of a cure FREE. Address: A. A. Covey, 370 E. Ohio St., Chicago, Ills.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR MR. PARK:—I was successful with my seeds this spring, with loam from the hen yard, about one third of sand to two of loam, and after planting I set them in the window, and kept them well watered. In a short time one tiny green shoot sprang up, then another, and still another, until the box was full. I have transplanted 21 Pansy roots and 3 Asters to the garden bed, and they are looking fine. Then I have Petunias, Pinks, Gaillardias, Feverfew, Forget-me-nots, and others ready to go into the garden.

The Nicotianas and Campanulas are the most difficult of any, but I hope to succeed with them, too. I love to experiment with the little brown seeds, and to watch them grow.

I may lose a number of them yet, of course, but I have at least learned how to start them, and that is a little encouragement. Of the 7 Tuberosus Begonias 5 are showing leaves nicely, but the two seem more backward.

Mrs. L. B. Zastre.

Norfolk Co., Mass., May 31, 1907.

MAGAZINE APPRECIATED.

DEAR MR. PARK:—I missed the May number of the Floral Magazine. Kindly send it. I feel as though I had lost a friend when your Magazine fails to come. I hope you may long live to edit it. I find in it just what I want to know about flowers.

Mrs. L. B. Zastre.

Norfolk Co., Mass., May 31, 1907.

MR. PARK:—I have read your little Magazine for years, and I do think it's the best Floral Magazine published. I take several but had I to give up any I would give up the others before giving up Park's; long may you live, Mr. Park.

Mrs. E. M. Pierpont.

New Haven Co., Conn., June 3, 1907.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

DEAR MR. PARK:—I am ten years old, and we have been taking your Magazine ever since I can remember. One summer a blue bird built a nest in the top of our gate-post. After they had left the nest brother Frank dropped a bouquet down in the nest. Soon we saw a blue bird hopping about, on the post, and peeping down in the nest. After a while it came back with two others, and they all hopped and chirped and peeped into the nest. Do you think it was the same family that was raised in that nest, and that the first bird went and told the other birds what had happened to their old home, and all came to see?

Avis F. King.

Christian Co., Ky., Feb., 5, 1907.

PLANT-BLOOD

TRADE MARK

The Astonishing Food and Tonic for Gardens, Vegetables and Lawns.

JUST WHAT YOUR PLANTS NEED

To counteract the effect of the backward season.

PLANT-BLOOD

acts as a vitalizer directly on the plant saps and instills new life, imparts rich coloring to leaves and blossoms, accelerates growth of plant, gives it renewed strength and vigor, and increases the yield.

PLANT-BLOOD

produces luscious fruits and vegetables and is immeasurably superior for all garden purposes. It is absolutely harmless, easily applied, and is the only grower that is at once safe, clean, odorless and effective.

Large packages at dealers 15c. Trial package by mail 10c. By express, 6 pounds, 50c; 15 pounds, \$1.00.

FERTILIZER PRODUCTS CO.

75 Hudson Street

Jersey City, N. J.

SONGS PUBL'D ON ROYALTY. No charge for writing music. ALL TITLE PAGES IN COLORS. We advertise, popularize and push. North American Music Co., Dept. 89, 59 W. 28th St., New York.

40 POST CARDS FREE

FATHER & SON



In order to introduce our line of handsome Post Cards we are now making a number of most wonderful bargain offers, as follows:

Offer No. 1. 35 furiously funny comic post cards, 35 high art post cards, including water and land scenes, pretty girls, cute children, etc., etc., 15 latest telegraph post cards, 15 motto post cards—a total of 100 fine post cards in many colors and no two alike—all for \$1.00. In addition we will send 40 other fine grade post cards free with every \$1.00 order.

Offer No. 2. 25 best comic post cards, 15 high art post cards, 5 telegraph post cards, 5 motto post cards—all for 50 cents, and 20 extra post cards free, or a total of 70 post cards for 50 cents.

Offer No. 3. 15 comic post cards, 6 high art post cards, 2 telegraph post cards, 2 motto post cards for 25 cents, and 10 extra cards free, or a total of 35 cards for 25 cents.

Offer No. 4. 6 comic post cards, 2 high art post cards, 1 telegraph post card, 1 motto post card—all for 10 cents, and 3 extra post cards free.

BEAUTIFUL POST CARD ALBUM

with ornamented gold decorated cover, holds 24

gold, 10 CENTS EXTRA, if you send order for any of the above post card bargains. Album alone without post cards 25 cents. Remember, we send 40 post cards free with every \$1.00 order; 20 cards free with every 50c order; 10 free with every 25c order, and 3 free with every 10c order. We also send list of over 1,000 post card purchasers with every order. You can exchange post cards with many of these purchasers. When ordering state if you would like your name printed on our next Post Card Buyers' List published. Our post cards are guaranteed to please or money refunded.

UNITED SPECIALTY CO. (INC.), WABASH AND RANDOLPH, DEPT. 100, CHICAGO

WAITING FOR THE MALES (MAILS)



GET THIS BEAUTIFUL PICTURE

over three feet long by eight

inches high, background solid

gold, with beautiful wreath of red and white roses, pansies, violets and lilies of the valley, in all their natural colors and beauty.

Center decorated with letters "Home, Sweet Home," making one of the most charming pictures for the Parlor, Dining or Sitting Room on the market. In order to introduce our line we will send this fine large picture in gold and colors, all charges prepaid, for only 10 cents in stamps or silver. For 25 cents we will send you postpaid this picture—"Home, Sweet Home"—also a "Yard of Kittens" and a "Yard of Puppies." For 50 cents, 2 "Home, Sweet Home," 2 Kittens, 2 Puppies and 2 other beautiful pictures—1 flower and 1 fruit scene—in colors. **UNITED SPECIALTY CO., 60 Wabash Ave., Picture Dept., CHICAGO**

GRUNTING

Teddy Bears

FREE



FREE

Our Teddy Bears are the funniest you ever saw. Real genuine imported big brown woolly Teddy Bears. Press on their chest and they grunt just like a real live bear. Our Teddy bears have movable heads that can be turned all the way around, arms and legs that can be placed in any position so the bear can sit down, stand up, walk on "all fours," etc., etc. Our Big Teddy Bears are 11 inches high—nearly one foot, and the greatest toy and funmaker of the age. Children prefer our Teddy Bears to dolls, and every member of the family is amused with these walking, grunting, funny acting Teddy Bears. Do you want one FREE? Send me your name and address and I will send you 6 of my many-colored art pictures to sell for 25 cents each. When sold send me the \$1.50 collected and one of these large size genuine woolly grunting Teddy Bears will be sent you all charges paid. We guarantee our pictures to be quick sellers. If not they can be returned at my expense and no harm done. Don't miss this chance to secure a genuine big grunting Teddy Bear FREE. Address

GEO. A. FULLER, Cashier, Suite 500, 63-69 Washington Street, Chicago

MUSIC LESSONS FREE

at your home. For a limited time we will give free, for advertising purposes, 96 music lesson for beginners or advanced pupils on either **Piano, Organ, Banjo, Guitar, Cornet, Sight Singing, Violin or Mandolin** (your expense will only be the cost of postage and the music you use, which is small). We teach by mail only and guarantee success. Established seven years. Hundreds write: "Wish I had heard of your school before." Write today for booklet, testimonials and free tuition blank. Address **U. S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Box 60-F, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.**

THE ROSES, O THE ROSES.

The Roses, O the Roses
Are budding shy and fair.
By hall and cot,
Each sunny spot
Reveals their presence there.

The winds their fragrance bringing
Across the valley wide
Where wild birds tune
Their harps to June
The Summer's blushing bride.

The Roses, O the Roses
A rainbow flaming bright
In bow and lawn
At early dawn
We call them with delight;

The joy of winsome maiden,
The pledge of plighted love
Their wealth we spread
Above our dead,
Our aching hearts to prove.

Ruth Raymond.

Tioga Co., N. Y., Feb. 15, 1907.

GOSSIP.

Geranium Query.—I have a Geranium 20 inches tall, bearing several leaves that measure 24 inches around. Isn't that rather large?—Mrs. A. Nicholson, Cal.

Members, Consolidated Stock Exchange, New York

C. H. VAN BUREN & CO

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BRANCH OFFICES: 415 BROADWAY—24 E. 42d STREET.

A general Banking and Brokerage business transacted. Interest allowed on deposits. Accounts subject to check on demand. Market letters sent free upon request. Also Booklets explanatory of successful investments.

GINSENG

SEEDS AND ROOTS.
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Culture and Profits of Ginseng mailed free. Send for it. Address **W.D. BRANDT, Bremen, Ohio.**

OPIUM

and **Liquor Habit** cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Write **DR. J. L. STEPHENS CO., Dept. P 6, Lebanon, Ohio.**

SEA SHELLS

Your collection will be more valuable if you know the names. Catalogue describing and illustrating hundreds of rare and curious varieties free if you mention this paper. **IOWA BIRD CO., Des Moines, Ia.**

BIG MONEY TO LADIES

or young folks; in getting up club orders for our celebrated **Teas, Coffees, Baking Powder, Extracts and Spices.** Handsome Premiums if you prefer. For full particulars and price lists, address **THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., F-33 Vesey Street, New York, N. Y.**

LADIES

Interested in easily raising Church Money would do well to write the **PETER NEAT-RICHARDSON CO.,** Wholesale Druggists, Louisville, Ky. All we want is the advertising. Write us. When writing please mention Park's Floral Magazine.

16 SOUVENIR POST CARDS AND CATALOG 10c
Cards all new designs, beautifully colored.
W. J. DICKSON CO., Dept. 18 Des Moines, Iowa.

CELERY Plants. 2,000,000 strong plants \$1. 1000.
F. W. ROGHELLE, Drawer 21, Chester, N. J.

\$8 Paid Per 100 for Distributing Samples of Washing fluid. Send 6c. stamp. **A. W. SCOTT, COHOES, N. Y.**

EXCHANGES.

Farfugiums and yel. Jasmine for Bouvardia, Spirea, hardy perennials. M. M. Stoddard, 828 N. St. Iola, Kans. Small Fruits, H. plants, shrubs etc. for Farfugium, or Pond-Lily. Mrs. G. W. Douglas, S. Prairie, Wash.

Narcissus, Golden-Glow, Cacti, for bulbs, H. Roses & shrubs. Mrs. S. Foster, Norfolk Co., Mass. R1.

Oleander, white, pink hardy Roses, Syringa, Zephyranthus. Mrs. A. Brokaw, Canasera, N. Y. R. No. 1.

Plants and vines of various kinds for other plants. Mrs. J. Breneman, Orangeville, Md. Cor. 9th, & Edgar, St.

Pink Oleander for a yellow Oleander. Sue J. Marguardt, Linden, Pa. R. F. D. No. 1.

Flower seeds, and plants for sea moss, water Plants, Etc. Mrs. E. L. Stapley, Belmont, Iowa.

Hollyhocks for Petunias or Cal. wild flowers. Mrs. Davie G. Brinton, Indian Mound, Tenn. Box 24.

Chinese Wistaria seeds for hardy Chrys., Pinks, Lily of Valley. A. Rhodes, 78 Grove ave., E. Providence, R. I.

Geranium, Wand, Jew, Umb. Plant, Beg. for Muscadine Ger. Love in a Tangle. Mrs. V. Corley, Lasca, Ala.

Ostrich Plume Chrys., for Shasta Daisies, Clematis, fine Prennials. Miss M. E. Lucas, Ruckersville, Va.

Passion flowers, Cinnamon Vine and Begonias, for Begonias. Mrs. J. Kinney, California, Ky. R. F. D. 1.

Three volumes of Mag., 1898, 1899, 1905, for Plants or slips. Marion Davis, 304 N. Market St., Akron, Ohio.

Maiden hair and other ferns for ferns and plants of other localities. F. F. Smith, Cumberland, Md. B. 293.

Purple Lilao for a nice Geranium plant. Mary Beinlich, Glenco, Ill.

Spotted Leopard & house plants, red or yel. Oleander, Cactus, or H. Phlox. R. Packwood, Salem, Ind. R. 2 B. 84.

Gold Watch Premium.—The Gold Watch offered as a special premium was awarded to Mrs. E. A. Hooker, Cody, Wyo. Her club was the largest of any received during the season
Geo. W. Park.

La Park, Pa., June 20, 1907.

Ravelings for Birds.—Mr. Park: The little birds know us, as we put out ravelings every spring for them to make their nests of. I have seen four birds at one time getting strings for their nests. It is amusing to watch them fly away with a string and soon return for more. We have found nests fully made of these ravelings. Mrs. Sarah Turner.

Tuscola Co., Mich., June 8, 1907.

WONDER LEMON.—Large plants, for 15 to 25 cts. each according to size. They bloom long and have enormous fruit.

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

Superfluous Hair Destroyed Forever

FREE to Any Lady



If you are afflicted with a humiliating, disfiguring growth of hair on any other blemish on face, neck, arm or hands, write me at once and I will tell you how to **DESTROY IT FOREVER, FREE.** Many claim to REMOVE hair temporarily. I enable you to absolutely kill it forever at home, privately, painlessly, without the slightest risk of bad effects, and at the same time to secure a perfect complexion and
Be Beautiful.

Don't experiment with dangerous apparatus, liquids, powders, etc. My method endorsed by scientists and doctors, and is guaranteed by me. (\$1,000,000 assets back of my guarantee.) Write to-day and be glad forever. Remember this offer is **FREE**, simply write me.

D. J. MAHLER, 937 A Mahler Park, E. Providence, R. I.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl nine years old. My Mamma has taken your Magazine for eleven years and always said she couldn't raise flowers without Park's Magazine. Now I am taking it instead of Mamma. I have no sister or brother. We live in town now, but I do not like it so well in town as I did out on the farm. My favorite flowers are Roses, Pansies, Violets, Sweet Peas. Mamma got a pink Cochet Rose six years ago; it is so pretty, every-body admires it. We have forty house plants, and we got most of them from you. I received the rose and seeds last week. I am just thinking what pretty beds of flowers I will have next summer. We have an Amaryllis Lily in bloom. It has two stems and seven large red flowers on it. If you don't throw this in the waste basket I will write again sometime.

Golda M. Fry.

Decatur Co., Iowa, April 15, 1907.

Dear Mr. Park:—Mamma received your Magazine, and it is a great help to her. She has a large collection of plants. The sparrows come and sit on the window in the morning. I give them crumbs. Some of Mamma's plants are the Umbrella plant, Ferns, Silk Oak Tree, India Rubber Tree, Begonias, Plumosus Nanus, Sprenger, Calla Lily, Christmas Cactus, Sansevieria, Araucaria tree, Hoya, Aspidistra, Farfugium and manybulbs, Primroses, and Geraniums.

Marie B. Specht, 12 years old.

Manitowoc Co., Wis., Feb. 3, 1907.

Eye and Ear BOOK FREE

HOW TO REGAIN SIGHT AND HEARING

Even the general knowledge this book imparts will enable you by yourself to overcome many of your simple ailments.

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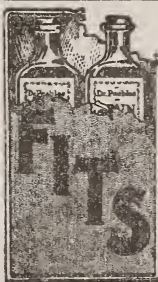
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A LETTER

WILL BRING YOU THIS TREATMENT.

If you suffer from Epilepsy, Fits or Fainting Spells, you should try Dr. Peebles' Brain Restorative. It is curing where everything else had failed, and it will surely cure you. Just write a plain, honest statement of the case and a **Free Treatment** will be sent you. It will cost you only the postage of your letter, and it may show you the way to health and happiness. Address, **DR. PEEBLES' INSTITUTE OF HEALTH** 87 Main St., Battle Creek, Mich.



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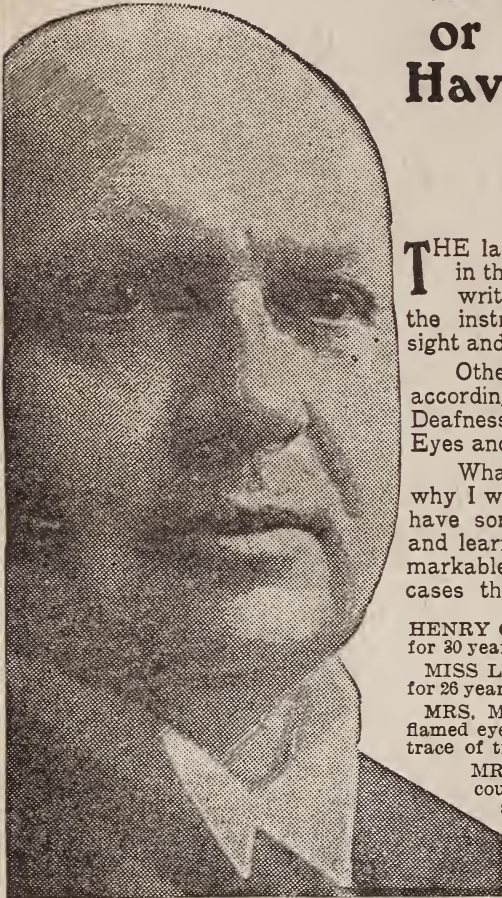
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My Message to the Park's Floral Readers

Who are

DEAF
or
Have **Failing Sight**
or **Sore Eyes**



THE last four years I have been a steady advertiser in this magazine. During that time thousands have written for my Free Book. Many of them followed the instructions it contained and now enjoy perfect sight and hearing.

Others are at present treating themselves at home according to my new method and are being cured of Deafness, Head Noises, Catarrh, Failing Sight, Sore Eyes and other Eye and Ear Diseases.

What these people are doing you can do. That is why I want you and the other readers of this paper, who have some Eye and Ear Trouble, to get a copy of it and learn how to cure yourself at home with my remarkable new method, if you are no worse than the cases that follow, or the hundreds described in book.

HENRY C. LAUB, Dennison, Iowa, partially blind in one eye for 30 years, restored his sight at home,

MISS LIZZIE GOLDSBY, Woodbury, Ill., partially blind for 26 years. Now has perfect sight.

MRS. MAE HENDERSON, Carter, Okla., had sore and inflamed eyes for 25 years, followed my instructions. Now every trace of trouble is gone.

MRS. THOS. CUMMINS, Winterset, Iowa, was so deaf could not hear clock tick, read my book, followed my advice and now hears as well as ever.

MR. ISAAC SCOTT, Chrisman, Ill., partially deaf for 40 years and now hears perfectly.

MR. J. B. WHITESIDE, Mayesburg, Mo., was deaf 20 years, had headnoises completely cured in 68 days.

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Don't put it off any longer, but do it today. Write a letter or postal and say, "Send me your Free Book" and it will be sent by return mail post paid free.

The information that it contains is priceless to you or any other afflicted person. It describes every known eye and ear disease. Gives the symptoms and causes of each, etc. Write for a book today and learn how to regain and keep perfect sight and hearing.

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